

18.2.

The following Copper-plate PRINTS,  
Curiously engraved,  
Are sold by E. EASTON, Bookseller, High-Street,  
SALISBURY.

A beautiful North-East Perspective View of the Cathedral Church and Close of Salisbury. The size of the print is twenty-two inches and a half, by seventeen.—Price 2s. 6d.

North View of ditto.—Price 6d.

A Plan of the City of Salisbury, with the adjacent Close, on a large sheet.—Price 1s.

North-East View of Stonehenge; the Grand Entrance.—Price 6d.

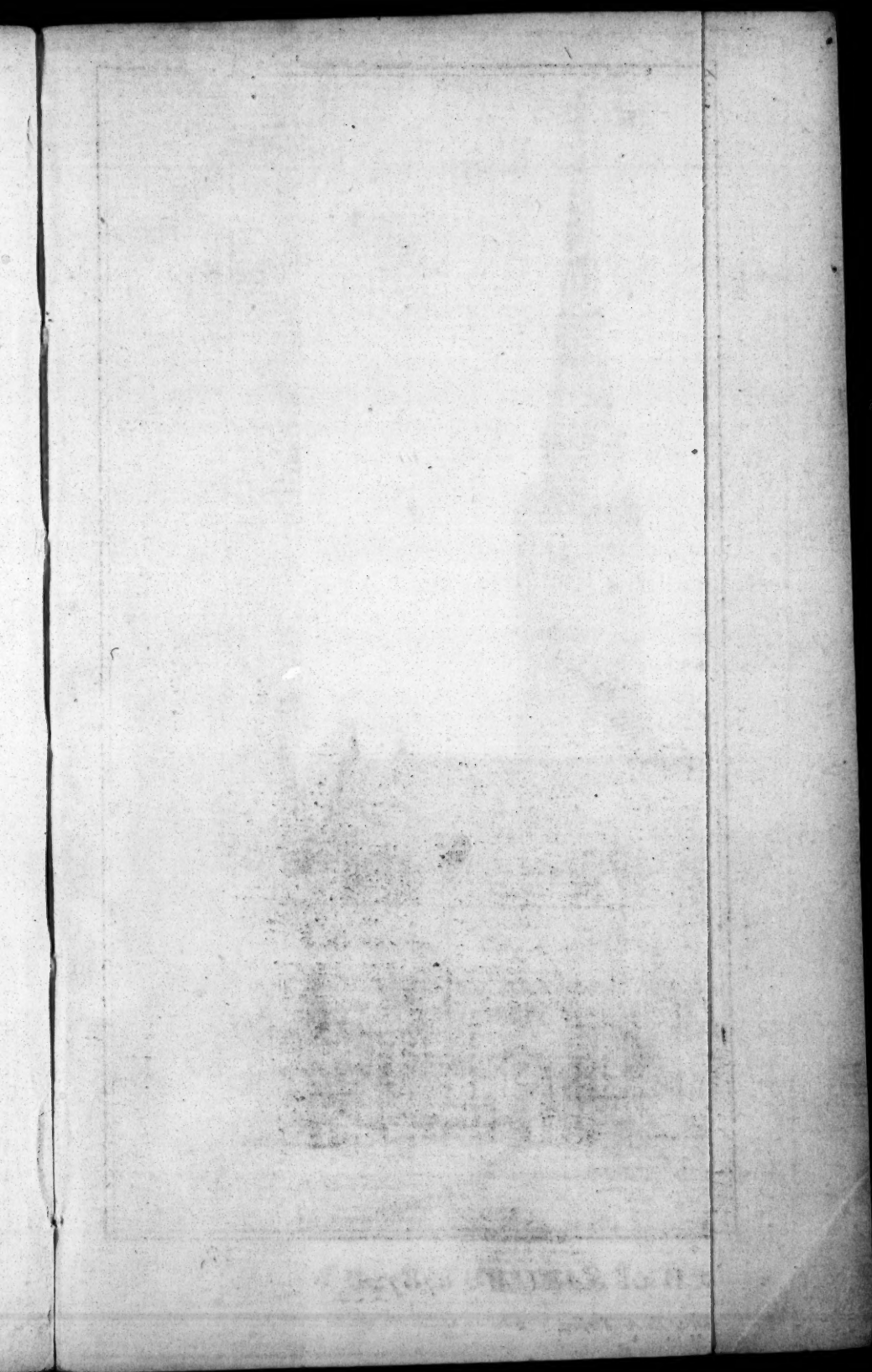
South-West View of ditto.—Price 6d.

A large print, near three feet long, of the East Front of the magnificent Organ in Salisbury Cathedral, drawn to the scale.—Price 1s. 6d.

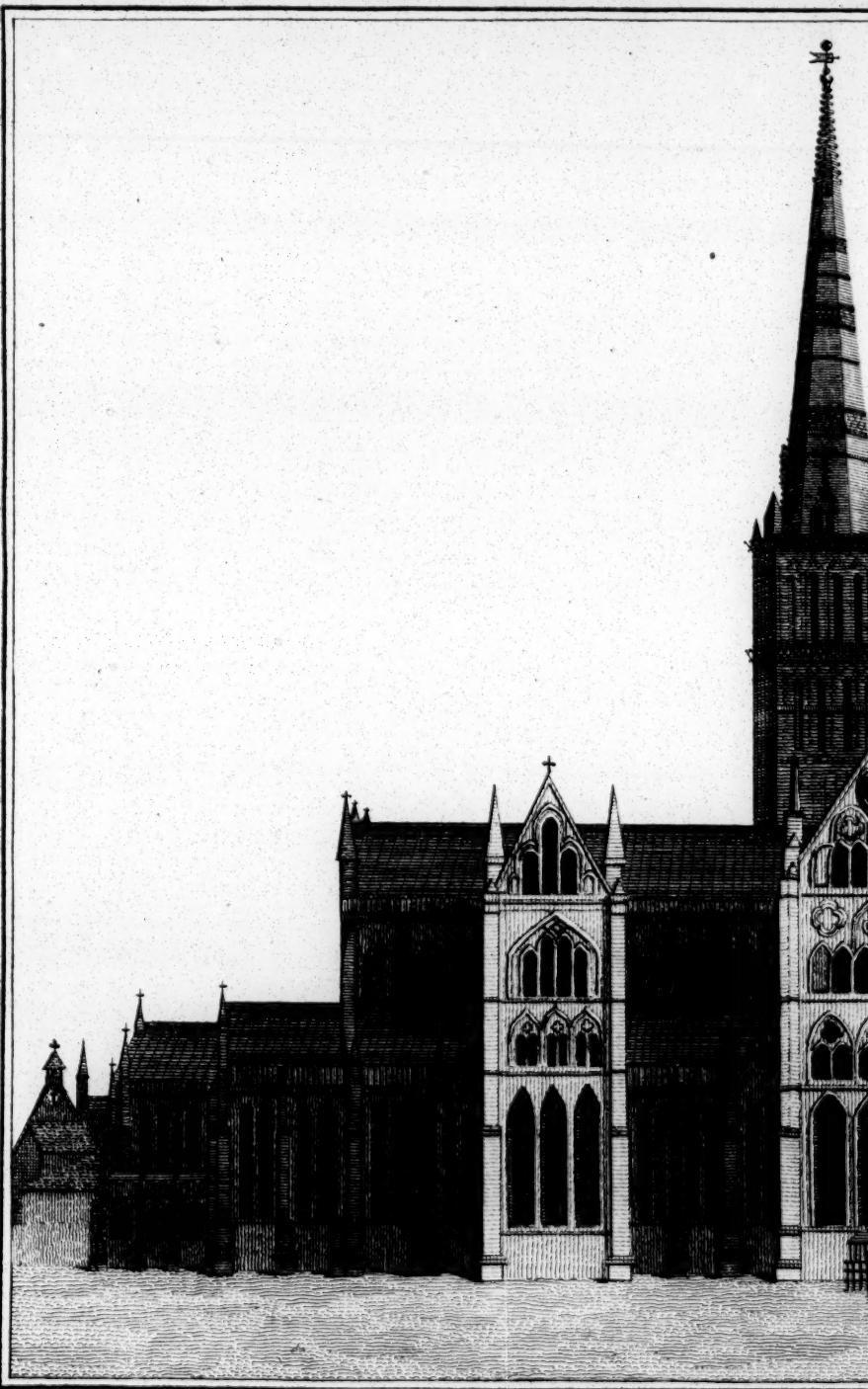
A Plan of St. Thomas Church, in the city of New Sarum; exactly taken by John Lyons, 1745.—Price 1s. 6d.

A print of the Organ made with the Materials that were left when the Great Organ in Salisbury Cathedral was finished, 1710.—Price 6d.

A Section and Plan of Old Sarum, as it was in the Reign of King Stephen; with an engraving of ancient Medals found there; two plates.—Price 6d.

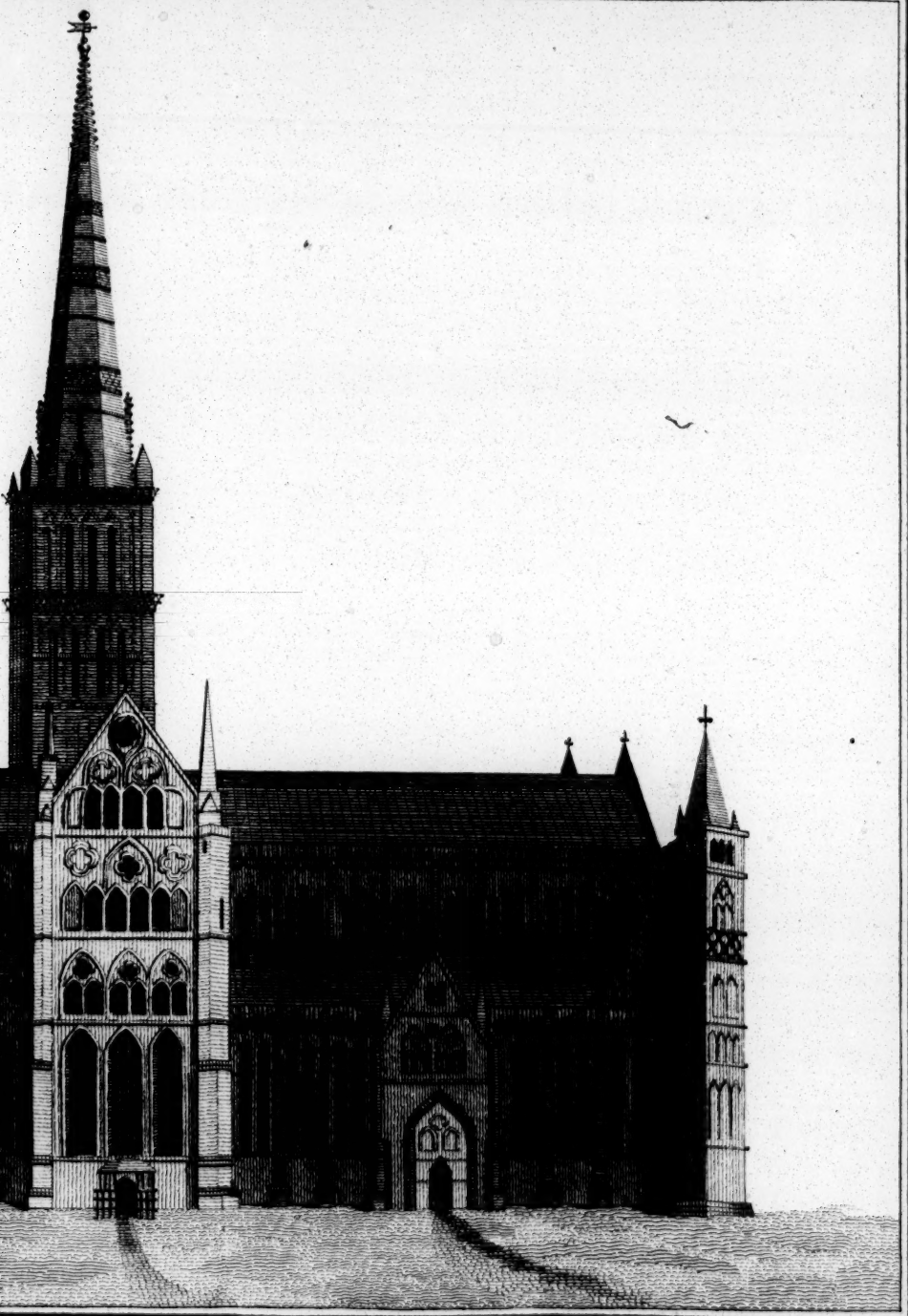






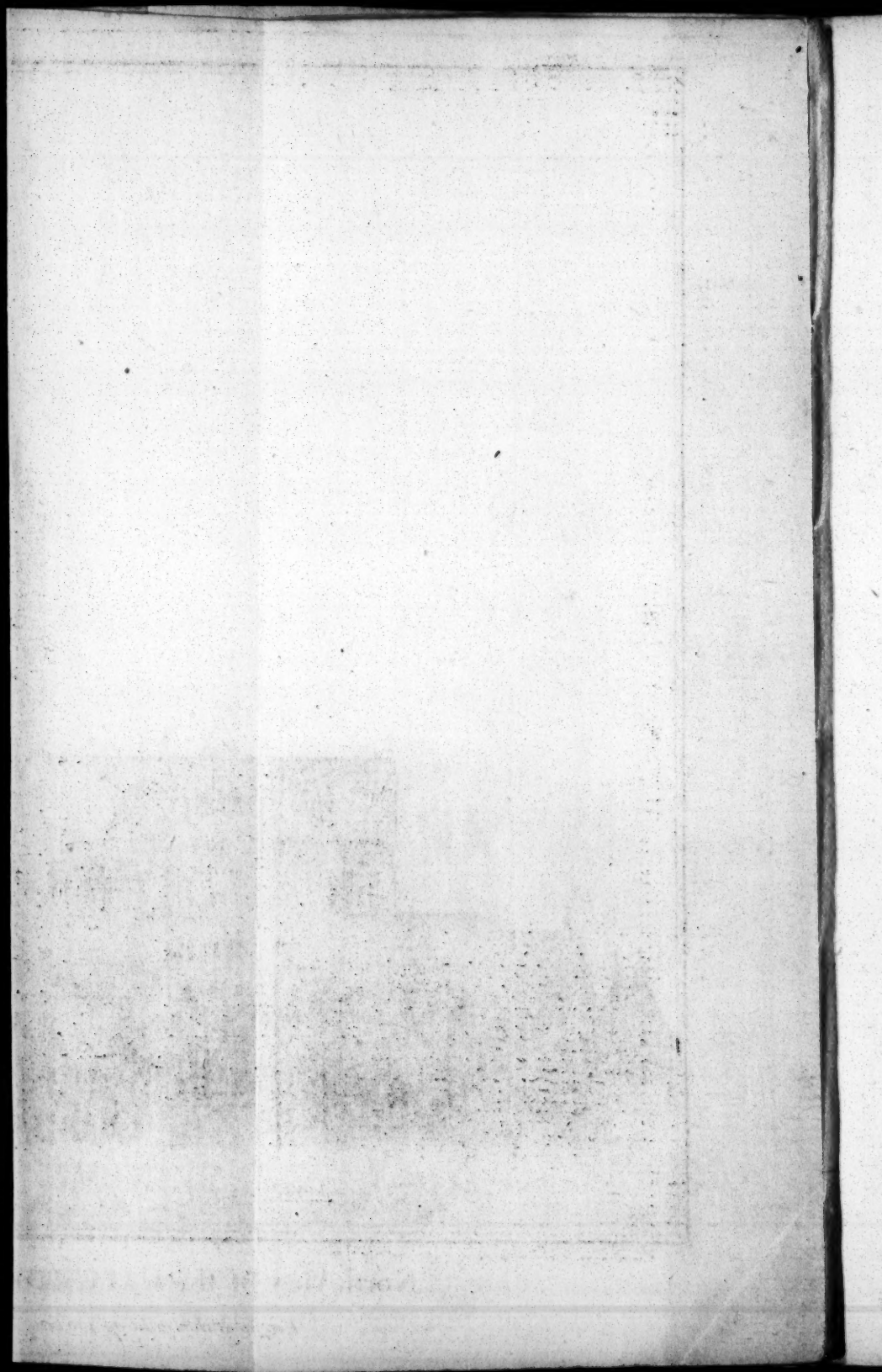
North View of the CATHEDRAL

*Height of the Building 400 Feet, Length of*



CATHEDRAL CHURCH of SARUM. 1787.

et, Length of d.º from West to East 480 Feet. ~



THE  
SALISBURY GUIDE.

---

[PRICE ONE SHILLING.]



THE  
SALISBURY GUIDE

BY JOHN H. BROWN

# THE SALISBURY GUIDE;

Giving an Account of  
The Antiquities of OLD SARUM;

And of the ancient and present State of  
The City of NEW SARUM,  
Its Fairs, Markets, religious and charitable Foundations; the  
Cathedral, and the most remarkable Monuments therein.

WITH  
A LIST of the BISHOPS  
Who have filled the See of Salisbury from the earliest Period to  
the present Time;

Together with the present CHAPTER, &c.

And a LIST of the CORPORATION.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,  
An Accurate Description of STONEHENGE;

Also an Account of  
WILTON, AMESBURY, LONGFORD, WARDOUR,  
and FONTHILL Houses;

Pointing out whatever is most valuable and worthy Attention  
in each.

With the Times of the coming in and going out of the  
POSTS, COACHES, CARRIERS, &c.

Interpersed with many curious and useful Particulars, very necessary to be known by every one frequenting the City,  
whether on Business or Pleasure.

---

THE ELEVENTH EDITION,  
*Corrected and considerably enlarged.*

---

PRINTED AND SOLD BY. E. EASTON,  
HIGH-STREET, SALISBURY.

MDCCLXXXVII.



RB.23 a.4837

THE  
SALISBURY GUIDE

BY  
THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

THE

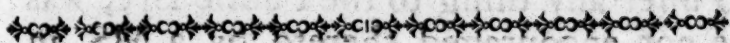
THE

THE

THE

THE





P R E F A C E.

**F**EW Places in ENGLAND merit a particular description more than SALISBURY, and its neighbourhood; few can boast of such ancient and venerable Remains as OLD SARUM, and STONEHENGE; and fewer of so noble and magnificent a Palace as that of WILTON HOUSE; not to mention the elegant Seats of the Duke of QUEENSBERRY, the Earl of RADNOR, Lord ARUNDELL, and WILLIAM BECKFORD, Esq. nor the unrivalled beauty of our Cathedral, with the extent of the City, the number of Inhabitants, the spaciousness of the Streets, &c.

How pleasing and inviting soever the subject is, it is something remarkable, that of the many ingenious men to be found in SALISBURY, none of them have hitherto done justice to its History and Antiquities. Neither would the Editor presume, amidst this general silence, to offer



to offer any thing to the Public Eye, was he not encouraged thereto by a MS. in his possession, drawn up by the late Mr. FRANCIS PRICE, Surveyor to the Cathedral: In the composition of this, Mr. PRICE was assisted by some Gentlemen well acquainted with the subject; however, as he did not live to perfect it, many errors remained in his draught; these have been carefully corrected, and the defective parts supplied by some Gentlemen, to whose advice and assistance the Public are obliged for the SALISBURY GUIDE, which otherwise had remained in oblivion.

The Reader will find an accurate Account of OLD SARUM, and an Epitome of INIGO JONES's and Dr. STUKELEY's Description of STONEHENGE, in a clear and intelligible manner; and a number of interesting and useful particulars, not generally known, and consequently entertaining both to the residents in the county, as well as to strangers, who may resort to SALISBURY, either on business or pleasure.

---

---

# THE SALISBURY GUIDE.

---

## SECT. I. OLD SARUM.

**W**E find in our early writers very little recorded of Old Sarum before the year 968, at which time Edgar convened hither a Parliament, says Bromton, to consider how to provide for the safety of Northumberland against the Danish incursions. It was certainly a place of importance at this time, and after it; for when William the Conqueror made an order, that Bishops sees should be translated from obscure villages to the best cities in each diocese, this was removed from Sherborne to Old Sarum, by Herman. This prelate laid the foundation of a Cathedral, but died before he had finished it: Osmund, his successor, was sedulous in completing the  
B work,

work, in procuring from all parts a learned Clergy, and a variety of books; nay, so fond of letters was he, and so desirous of their promotion, that Knighton tells us, he did not disdain to write out (printing not being then invented) many volumes with his own hand, and afterwards bound them up, and illuminated them. According to Godwin, he dedicated his Church, assisted by Walkeline, Bishop of Winchester, and John of Bath, A.D. 1092. The same author remarks that it seemed an omen of its short duration, by the steeple the next day being destroyed by lightning. Roger, who was advanced to this See in 1107, raised Old Sarum to an enviable degree of strength and splendor: the buildings, says Malmesbury, a contemporary writer, were spacious, their appearance beautiful, and the expence very great; he particularly adorned the Church of Sarum, and added so many decorations to it, that it yielded to none, but excelled most religious structures in England. This munificence and zeal of Bishop Roger, which in calmer times would have procured him the title of benefactor, had now a contrary effect: his  
forti-

fortifying and embellishing the castles of Sherborne, Devizes, and Sarum, was interpreted as a traiterous proceeding by King Stephen, as forming places of refuge and protection to the Empress Maud's party, his rival in the throne.

Under shadow of this, King Stephen seized on his possessions, and Castles, wherein he found immense riches accumulated; this hastened the Bishop's death, which happened December the 4th, 1139. Jealous of the ambitious designs of the Clergy, and resolved to curb the exorbitance of their power, Stephen deprived them of their places of strength, and conferred them on Laymen, in whose allegiance he might more securely confide. Sarum he bestowed on Patrick Devereux, son to Walter Earl of Rosmar in Normandy, 1139, immediately on the decease of Bishop Roger. The King was also desirous of presenting Philip his Chancellor to the see; but this both the clergy of Sarum, and the Pope's Legate violently opposed; to be revenged on both, he kept the Bishoprick unfilled during his life, as did his successor Henry II. until five years before his death.



Petrus Blesensis, who was Archdeacon of London, in 1160, seemed to prophecy of the removal of the Cathedral to the vale, in these words—"Old Sarum is a place exposed to the wind, barren, dry, and solitary; a tower is there, as in Siloam, by which the inhabitants have for a long time been enslaved.—The church of Sarum is a captive on a hill; let us therefore in God's name go down into the level, where the vallies will yield plenty of corn, and the champaign fields are of a rich soil."—This was fulfilled in about sixty years after; the Earl not being able to bear an equal, nor the Bishop a rival in power, frequent contentions ensued, which at length ended in a final separation; a bull was procured for the translation of the church, wherein the specious reason of inconvenience was assigned for this removal, rather than the real cause, A. D. 1219. A new wooden chapel was begun at New Sarum in honour of the blessed Virgin, and in a short time the work was so far advanced, that in the feast of Trinity, the Bishop, Richard Poore, celebrated divine service in it, and there consecrated a Cemetary.

From

From this time, says Godwin, Old Sarum dwindled away, and nothing remained of it, when he writ, but the walls of the Castle, the ruins of which are, at present, very inconsiderable. We are informed by Cambden, that Bishop Wyvil by a writ at law, brought in question the right of William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, to the Old Castle; the Earl desired to defend it by single combat; to this the Bishop consented, and their champions were introduced for this purpose; but just as the combat was about to begin, an order from the King deferred it for the present: in the mean time the affair was compromised for a sum of money.

Old Sarum, or Salisbury, gave title very early to many noble families. Knighton stiles Edric, Duke of Mercia, Earl of Salisbury. After the conquest, William I. conferred it on Walter Devereux, besides large possessions in the county: by marriage it devolved to William Longespee, natural son to Henry II. by Fair Rosamond. Edward III. gave it to William Montacute, in whose family it became extinct in the reign of Edward IV. Lastly, King

James I. bestowed this Earldom on Robert Cecil, second son of Lord Burleigh, whose descendants possess it at this day.

Leland in his Itinerary, (which he dedicated to Henry VIII.) specifies the State of Old Sarum in his time.

“ The City of Old Saresbyri standing on an hille, is distant from the new a mile by north weste, and is in compase half a mile and more. This thing hath been auncient and exceeding strong, but syns the building of New Saresbyri, it went totally to ruin. Sum think that lak of water causid the inhabitantes to relinquish the place, yet were ther manny welles of swete water; sum say that after that in tyme of civile wars, that castelles and waullid touns wer kept, that the Castellanes of Old Saresbyri and the Chanons could not agree, insomuch that the Castellanes apon a tyme prohibited them cumming from proceffion and rogation to re entre the toun. Whereapon the Bischop and they consulting togethir, at the last began a Church on their own proper soyle, and then the people resorted strait to New Saresbyri and builded ther, and then in continuance were a  
great

great nombre of the houses of Old Saresbyri pullid down, and set up at New Saresbyri. Osmunde, Erle of Dorchestre and after Bisshop of Saresbyri erectid his Cathedral Church ther in the weste part of the town, and also his palace, whereof now no token is but only a chappelle of Our Lady yet stonding and meyntaind. Ther was a paroch Church of the Holy Rode beside in Old Saresbyri, and another over the este gate, whereof some tokens yet remayne. I do not perceyve that ther were any mo gates in Old Saresbyri then to, one by the este and another by weste, withoute eche of these gates was a fair suburbe, and yn the este suburbe was a paroch Church of St. John, and yet ther is a chappelle stonding.

“ Ther hath been houses in tyme of mynde inhabitid in the este suburbe of Old Saresbyri, but now ther is not one house, neyther within Old Saresbyri, nor withoute, inhabitid. Ther was a right fair and strong castelle within Old Saresbyri longging to the Erles of Saresbyri, especially the Longespees. I reede that one Gualterus was the first Erle after the conquest of it.” Thus far Leland.—On



this we may observe, that the religious foundations in Old Sarum were of very great antiquity; the kingdom being in great confusion during the Saxon and Danish invasions, made the Clergy seek for places of defence to protect them from the ravages and depredations committed by these adventurers. Nothing but such a pressing necessity could induce them to erect St. Mary's Holy Rood, the Cathedral, and another Church within so narrow a compass as 2000 feet, and Old Sarum contained no more. Let us compare the preceding with the subsequent account of Old Sarum made by a late eminent Architect.\*

This ancient Fortress seems to have been formed upon the extreme end, or termination of a hill, which commands an extensive prospect: from this it was separated by the removal of vast quantities of earth, and thereby reduced to the circular figure it now is. The whole work occupies a space of near 2000 feet diameter: but the ancient city stood to the south-west of the castle, and, as it were,

\* The late Mr. PRICE, Surveyor to the Cathedral of Salisbury, in his *Observations on that Church*, 1753.

were, under its ramparts. The castle was fortified by a deep intrenchment, with a very strong wall upon its inner rampart, consisting of flint, chalk, and rubble, cased on the outside with hewn stone, as may be seen by a part still remaining towards the north. It had two entrances, the principal towards the south east, guarded by a mole without, but so near it, as to admit but of a very narrow passage. The other was to the south-west, for bringing water to the garrison from the river Avon which runs through the vale below, at the distance of about half a mile.

Near, and towards the north of this last mentioned entrance, are seen part of the foundations of the old church ; likewise the traces of many other buildings, which very probably were the habitations of the Bishop and Clergy. This large space was divided into parts by intrenchments, with ramparts thrown up. At the center of the large area, bounded by the preceding intrenchment, there is another inclosure, guarded with a deep intrenchment and very high rampart inwards, having upon its summit the visible traces of

of a wall, with the remains of a portal towards the south-east, and of a watch-tower towards the north-west; which may therefore be reckoned the citadel. Here also are discovered the foundations of ruined structures. From the said watch-tower which overlooks the church, and that quarter inhabited by the Clergy, we need not doubt, but the soldiers were more immediately troublesome, by the frequent insults, riots, and irregularities they committed; which, added to the other inconveniencies of the place, were the reasons for the Pope granting his bull for translating the church to a more commodious situation. Thus far Mr. Price.

No mention is made in the preceding remarks of the founders of Old Sarum, or who gave it the form it now is of; indeed the most plausible opinions on this head are at best so very precarious, that it may be prudence to be silent. Not less uncertainty is there in the derivation of Sarum from the Saxon *Sorbiodunum*, a dry hill, but which Baxter, in his *Glossary* will have to signify, an angry river; if the name comes from this language, which I much doubt, it is from the verb, *searan*, to dry. It

It is certain that Roman coins have at different times been dug up here, and those of the latter Emperors, which are (many of them) in possession of several gentlemen of Salisbury; from hence it is concluded that some of those Emperors resided here, which is very probable. Many of them were in this island, and no doubt visited Old Sarum, where a Roman garrison was constantly maintained. Nay, Johannes Sarisburiensis affirms, that it was called Severia, from the Emperor Severus, who kept his court here for some time, which notion Baxter calls putid and groundless, yet full as likely as his *Angry River*.



## SECT. II.

## NEW SARUM.

*The Cathedral; the Spire; the Cloister; the Chapter-House; the East Window; the Monuments; the Library; Custom of Choral Bishops; the Bishop's Palace; Bishop Ward's College of Matrons.*

**I**N the year 1225, Richard Poore, finding the new fabric of the church so far advanced, that divine service might conveniently be performed in it, commanded the Dean to cite all the Canons to be present on the Michaelmas following. The Bishop came in the vigil of St. Michael, and consecrated in the new Cathedral three altars; the first in the east part, in honour of the Holy Trinity and All Saints; the second in the north part of the church to St. Peter, and a third in the south, to St. Stephen and the other Martyrs. Henry, Archbishop of Dublin,



Dublin, and Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, were present at these transactions; who after some hours spent in prayer in the new church, went down to the Bishop's house, and were nobly entertained for a week. The next year the bodies of the three Bishops of Old Sarum were brought from thence, and interred in the new fabric, viz. the body of St. Osmund the founder, with those of Roger, and Joceline.

We shall now proceed to a description of the Cathedral, in the words of Sir Christopher Wren, who accurately surveyed it in 1668.—The whole pile, says he, is large and magnificent, and may be justly accounted one of the best patterns of architecture in the age wherein it was built. The figure of it is a cross, upon the intersection of which stands a tower, and a steeple of stone, as high from the foundation as the whole length of the nave, and is founded upon four pillars and arches of the intersection. Between the steeple and the east end is another crossing of the nave, which on the west side only has no aisles: the main body is supported on pillars with aisles annexed, and buttresses

ses without the aisles, from whence arise bowes, or flying buttresses, to the walls of the nave; which are concealed within the timber roof of the aisles.

The roof is almost as sharp as an equilateral triangle, made of small timber after the ancient manner, without principal rafters. The whole church is vaulted with chalk between the arches and cross springers only, after the ancient manner, without orbs and tracery, excepting under the tower, where the springers divide, and represent a sort of tracery. And this appears to me to have been a later work, and to have been done by some later hand than that of the first architect, whose judgment I must justly commend, for many things, beyond what I find in divers gothic fabrics of later date; which though more elaborated with nice and small works, yet want the natural beauty that arises from proportion, of the first dimensions: for here the breadth to the height of the naves, and both to the shape of the aisles, bear a good proportion: the pillars, and the intercolumnations (or spaces betwixt pillar and pillar) are well suited to the height  
of

of the arches. The mouldings are decently mixt with large planes, without an affectation of filling every corner with ornaments, which, unless they are admirably good, glut the eye, as much as in music too much division cloy the ear. The windows are not made too great, nor yet the light obstructed with many mullions and transoms of tracery work, which was the ill fashion of the next following age; our Artist knew better, that nothing could add beauty to light; he trusted in a stately and rich plainness, which his marble shafts gave to his work; I cannot call them pillars, because they are so long and slender, and generally bear nothing, but are added only for ornament to the outside of the great pillars, and decently fastened with brads.

These pillars shew much greater than they are; for the shafts of marble, that encompass them, seem to fill out the pillar to a proportionable bulk; but indeed they bear little or nothing; and some of them that are pressed, break and split; but this is no way so enormous as under the steeple, which being 400 feet high, is borne by four pillars; and therefore,

fore, out of fear to overburthen them, the inside of the tower, for forty feet height above the nave, is made with a slender hollow work of pillars and arches. Nor hath it any buttresses; the spire itself is but 9 inches thick, though the height be above 150 feet. Almost all the Cathedrals of the Gothic form, are weak and defective in the poise of the vault of the aisles: as for the vaults of the nave, they are on both sides equally supported and propped up from spreading, by the bowes, or flying buttresses, which rise from the outward walls of the aisles. But for the vaults of the aisles, they are indeed supported on the outside by the buttresses, but inwardly they have no other stay but the pillars themselves, which as they are usually proportioned, if they stood alone without the weight above, could not resist the spreading of the aisles one minute; true indeed, the great load above of the walls and vaulting of the nave, should seem to confine the pillars in their perpendicular station, that there should be no need of abutment inward; but experience has shewn the contrary, and there is scarce any Gothic Cathedral, that  
I have



I have seen at home and abroad, wherein I have not observed the pillars to yield and bend inwards from the weight or the vault of the aisle.—This critical inquiry into the defects and merits of this elegant structure by so able an hand, cannot fail of being pleasing to the curious and nice observer.

The different style of architecture, which distinguishes that beautiful ornament to the Cathedral, the SPIRE, and the higher part of the Tower, from the rest of the structure, has often induced critical judges of Gothic Architecture, to suspect that the Spire was added to the Tower in a period much posterior to the original building. But no probable conjecture has yet been offered to determine its proper age. The curious reader therefore we doubt not will be gratified by the following information, for which he is indebted to a gentleman of great eminence in the literary world, and from whom the public is in expectation of a *History of Architecture in England*.

There is a patent of the first year of King Henry VI. 1423, which recites, "that the Stone Tower standing in the middle

middle of Salisbury Cathedral is become ruinous: and empowers the Dean and Chapter to appropriate 50*l.* annually for its repair. This was a very considerable sum; and I think an inference may fairly be drawn, that the repair was made, and the Tower rebuilt, with the *addition* of a *Spire*. The higher and greater part of the present Tower is evidently ingrafted on work of an older and simpler construction. I suppose this new Tower and Spire to have been finished not later than the year 1429; for in that year Sir WALTER HUNGERFORD had licence from the King to appropriate the great Tythes of Cricklade and the Reversion of the Manor of Cricklade, called *Abingdon's Court*, to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, to *maintain the tall Spire Steeple of that fabrick in repair*. Dugd. *Baron.* ii. 205. The Architecture of the *present* Tower and its Spire is quite in that style of building, which began to be in fashion about the beginning of the fifteenth century."

Here follow the dimensions of the principal parts of the building.

LENGTHS.

LENGTHS.

*Feet.*

The extreme outside from west to east	- -	480
Ditto inside	- - - - -	452
From the extreme west to the center of the tower		235
Ditto inside	- - - - -	217
From the center of the tower to that of the east cross		96

WIDTHS.

Extreme outside of the grand cross, south to north		232
Ditto inside	- - - - -	205
Extreme of the west front	- - - - -	115
Extreme of the body, or three aisles	- - -	102
Nave between pillar and pillar	- - -	34
Extreme of the tower from west to east	- -	51

HEIGHTS.

From the pavement to the extreme top of the spire		400
Ditto to the top of the capstone or ball	- -	387
Ditto to the top of the parapet wall of the tower		207
Ditto to the extreme top of the west front	-	130
Ditto to the top of the vaulted cieling of the nave		84
Ditto to the cieling of the aisles	- - - -	38

CLOISTER.

Out to out of the walls	- - - - -	195
Area inclosed	- - - - -	140
Clear width to walk in	- - - - -	18

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Out to out of the walls, diameter	- - - -	78
Ditto in the clear within side	- - - -	58
Height of the vaulted cieling	- - - -	32

middle of Salisbury Cathedral is become ruinous: and empowers the Dean and Chapter to appropriate 50*l.* annually for its repair. This was a very considerable sum; and I think an inference may fairly be drawn, that the repair was made, and the Tower rebuilt, with the *addition* of a *Spire*. The higher and greater part of the present Tower is evidently ingrafted on work of an older and simpler construction. I suppose this new Tower and Spire to have been finished not later than the year 1429; for in that year Sir WALTER HUNGERFORD had licence from the King to appropriate the great Tythes of Cricklade and the Reversion of the Manor of Cricklade, called *Abingdon's Court*, to the Dean and Chapter of Salisbury Cathedral, to *maintain the tall Spire Steeple of that fabrick in repair*. Dugd. *Baron.* ii. 205. The Architecture of the *present* Tower and its Spire is quite in that style of building, which began to be in fashion about the beginning of the fifteenth century."

Here follow the dimensions of the principal parts of the building.

LENGTHS.



LENGTHS. *Feet.*

The extreme outside from west to east	- -	480
Ditto inside	- - - - -	452
From the extreme west to the center of the tower		235
Ditto inside	- - - - -	217
From the center of the tower to that of the east cross		96

WIDTHS.

Extreme outside of the grand cross, south to north		232
Ditto inside	- - - - -	206
Extreme of the west front	- - - - -	115
Extreme of the body, or three aisles	- - -	102
Nave between pillar and pillar	- - - -	34
Extreme of the tower from west to east	- -	51

HEIGHTS.

From the pavement to the extreme top of the spire		400
Ditto to the top of the capstone or ball	- -	387
Ditto to the top of the parapet wall of the tower		207
Ditto to the extreme top of the west front	-	130
Ditto to the top of the vaulted cieling of the nave		84
Ditto to the cieling of the aisles	- - - -	38

CLOISTER.

Out to out of the walls	- - - - -	195
Area inclosed	- - - - -	140
Clear width to walk in	- - - - -	18

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

Out to out of the walls, diameter	- - - -	78
Ditto in the clear within side	- - - -	58
Height of the vaulted cieling	- - - -	32

The last is an octagon : the roof bears all upon one small pillar in the center, which seems too feeble to support it ; this chapter-house, from this very circumstance, is as curious and extraordinary a building as any in Europe. The carved work over the prebendaries' stalls here, if we may judge from what has escaped the sacrilegious hands of Cromwell's party, was as beautiful for design and execution, as any this Kingdom afforded. The history of the Old Testament, beginning with the creation of man, and ending with the overthrow of the Egyptians in the Red Sea, was finely represented in high relief. There is great richness of invention displayed in many of the figures, the draperies are easy, and the expression in the various countenances well imagined and executed. Noah's Ark particularly deserves attention, as also the Building of Babel ; and above all, the Destruction of Sodom, where, behold the city tumbling into ruins, in such a manner as gives us no small idea of the artist's abilities. In a word, the Chapter-House is extremely curious on many accounts,  
and

and ought always to be seen by those who visit the Cathedral.

The general appearance of the CHOIR has been much improved by the removal into it of the iron chapel, which had been founded in the great aisle as a private chapel and dormitory, by Walter, Lord Hungerford, Knight of the Garter, and Treasurer of England, about 1430. The altar piece also, which used to intercept the view of the morning chapel, has been lowered, at least enough to make it evident how great would be the improvement of totally removing it, and suffering the table to stand insular, and the eye to command at one view the intercolumniation of the morning chapel, and all the principal monuments in the Cathedral.

A very great ornament to this structure has been lately presented to it by the Earl of Radnor ; a representation in stained glass, of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness, for the EAST WINDOW of the Choir, executed from a design of the late ingenious Mr. Mortimer, by Mr. Pearson, of Westminster, who has in point of colouring, and perspective,

equalled at least any of his predecessors in the art, and infinitely exceeded them by an invention of his own, by which this window, tho' twenty-one feet high, and seventeen wide, appears (except the mullions) to be a single plate of glass.

The MONUMENTS are numerous, and some of them very beautiful: we shall mention the most remarkable. In the following account of the Cathedral, we shall begin with St. Mary's chapel. This is separated to the east from the rest of the church, being dedicated and used many years before any other part was built. In the middle of this chapel, before the altar, lies St. Osmund, under a grave-stone raised above the ground like a coffin, with only this inscription:

ANNO MXCIX.

This Bishop finished the Cathedral of Old Sarum, begun by his predecessor Herman. He was very learned, as is before observed, and composed the church service, called *Ordinale secundum usum Sarum*, which was so well received as to be generally used throughout the kingdom.

On



On the south side of this chapel, is a dormitory, belonging formerly to the Beauchamp Family. The cieling is of carved Irish oak, and observed never to have spiders or cobwebs. The many mitres fixed to the cieling, shew that it was the burial place of some Bishops. Lord Cheney lies here in armour on a tomb ; and within an arch, Nicholas Longespee, fourth son of the last William, Earl of Sarum, under a large marble stone, formerly inlaid with brass plates, and adorned with the family arms.

On the north side of this chapel was another small one, founded by Margaret, wife of Sir Robert Hungerford in which she established a perpetual chauntry of two priests, and dedicated it to the honour of Jesus and the blessed Virgin, in 1464. Masses were to be sung, and divine service performed in it, for the good estate of Robert, Lord Hungerford, and others. For the maintenance of this chauntry, it was endowed with the manor of Imere, or Imber, in Wiltshire, and the advowson of the chapel, three messuages, two hundred acres of land, three hundred acres of pasture, eight acres of mea-

dow, and thirty shillings rent in Winterbourne and Homington, and a moiety of the manor, with the advowson of Folke, in Dorsetshire. All this was performed according to the last will of her husband, and the raising this fabric cost four hundred and ninety-seven pounds. When this pious lady had performed all to her satisfaction, she died, and her bones were laid here in 1477, by Robert, her son and heir, who being taken prisoner, in a battle at Hexham, was beheaded at Newcastle upon Tyne, in 1463, and was interred here. There were formerly many fine pieces of painting here, particularly at the west end, representing St. Christopher carrying Christ over the river.

Over the south door is the figure of a Doctor of Divinity, in his Academical habit. Near the former are the figures of Death, and a Traveller.

Over the TRAVELLER'S head.

Alasse Death alasse, a blefsful thing you were,  
Yf thou wouldst spare us in our lustyness,  
And cum to wretches that be foe of hevye chere  
When they ye clepe to slake there dystresse  
But owte Alasse thyne own sely selfwyldnes  
Crewelly werneth the pyt, seygh wayle and wepe  
To close there yen that after ye doth clepe.

Over

## Over the Figure of a SKELETON.

Graftless galant in all thy luste and pryde  
 Remember that thow schalte gyve due  
 Death shold fro thy body thy fowle devyde  
 Thow mayst not him ascape certaynly  
 To ye dede boidies cast down thyne eye  
 Beholde thayme well confidere and see  
 For such as they ar, such shalt yow be.

1459.

To the west end of the last chapel is a fair tomb of wood, richly painted, diapered and gilt, on which lies a statue of grey marble in a coat of mail, a sword by his side, and upon an antique shield are embossed six lions rampant, Azure 3, 2, 1, Or; the like number of lions are also painted upon his surcoat, which by reason of its many foldings are not so easily perceived.

This ancient monument was brought from Old Sarum with the bones of William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, natural son of King Henry II. by fair Rosamond, who was supposed to have been poisoned by Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, 1226.

Near this is another tomb, belonging to the Montacutes, Earls of Salisbury.

On

On the south side of the east cross aisle, is the dormitory of the Dukes of Somerset, with several figures of white marble, viz.—a man and a woman at length, he in armour, she in her robes, both praying; and at their head and feet a person in armour; under four Corinthian marble pillars and pyramids. Under the arch is a black marble tablet, and a long inscription in gold capitals. The whole is adorned with ensigns and banners.

On the north side, is a beautiful tomb of Purbeck stone, over which is an arch supported by four twisted Corinthian pillars, and four pilasters, on the top of which are four pyramids, with balls on their summits, and on the top of all is a globe, wherein is a cube. At the four corners are the four cardinal virtues, Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude, with their proper symbols. Fame has a laurel and palm-branch in her hands. Underneath are the figures of a man and woman at full length; he in armour, his head supported by a cushion on a head-piece, and his feet by a horse; she is in a widow's dress, and her feet on a greyhound; both hold up their hands in a posture of devotion.

The



The inscription informs us, that it is the monument of Sir Thomas Gorges, Baronet, of Langford, in this county, and Hellen Snachenberg, Marchioness Dowager of Northampton, his wife, one of the ladies of the bedchamber to Cæcilia, daughter of Eric, King of Sweden. Their son, Edward Gorges, Lord Dundalk in Ireland, built this dormitory. There are various hieroglyphical figures alluding to the inscriptions.

On a black marble monument, en-  
chased in white, on the south wall, is an  
inscription to the memory of Mrs. Mary  
Cooke, and these verses:

What duties must commend a vertuous wife,  
To God, to husband, and to parents due!  
Those, Fame reports, she practised all her life,  
And bids posterity believe it true:  
And that her dowries and sweete gifts of mind,  
To her leave praise, to her leave grieve behind;  
One sonne she had, which was to her so deere,  
That while she gave him life, the dead lies heere.

1642.

On the same wall, on a black marble  
tablet, supported by two Ionic pillars, is  
the epitaph of Sir Henry Hyde, Baronet,  
who was Envoy from Charles II. to the  
Porte, and Resident in Greece for many  
years.

years. He was beheaded for his attachment to the King, by Cromwell's party, in 1650.

On the south side of the cross aisle is a small dormitory of curious workmanship, partly facing the choir, built by Bishop Audley; in which were formerly many images of the Apostles, and other eminent Saints; but now lost.

On the same side, on a small black marble tablet, is this inscription:

The three grave-stones underneath this place, of Jo. Jewel, Robert Wyvil, and Edmund Gheast, Bishops of this Church of Sarum, were removed out of the choir upon the paving thereof with white marble; which was done at the charges of the Reverend Doctor John Townson, the son of Robert Townson, formerly Bishop of this Church.

Anno Dom. 1684.

On the north wall of the choir, is a brass plate, bearing the figure of a Bishop, raised from his tomb by two angels: over him is a cloud, and beneath him an inscription, which informs us, that Dr. John Gordon lies here. He was descended of the noble family of Huntly, in Scotland, and in high esteem with Mary, Queen of Scots. He went over into France,

France, and was gentleman of the chamber to Charles IX. and Henry III. When King James ascended the English throne, he sent for him, and made him Dean of Sarum.

Behind the altar, under an arch, with a closet over it, lies Bishop Blythe.

1483.

Against the west wall of the south cross aisle, under a busto, in episcopal habit, adorned with a telescope, and other mathematical instruments, in relievo, is an inscription to Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury. He was born at Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, and educated in Sydney College, Cambridge. His great mathematical learning recommended him to the best preferments. He was made Bishop of Exeter first, 1661, and from thence translated to Sarum, 1667. The Widows' College, mentioned hereafter, is owing to his munificence. The chancellorship of the garter had for many years been in lay hands, but he procured from King Charles II. a restoration of it to the see of Sarum, to which it had formerly been annexed.

In

In one of the windows is the figure of a person in a gown; it is Doctor Kyner, a physician, and Dean of this church. This shews, that formerly here, as at present in Germany, men of other professions, besides divinity, were capable of the highest spiritual promotion.

On the north wall, is a fair white marble monument, supported by two black Corinthian pillars, to Dr. John Davenant, Bishop of Salisbury. He was the most celebrated polemic divine of his age, and as such sent by James I. to the Synod of Dort. In his life he was most exemplary, and a lively picture of a primitive pastor.

Against the south wall, under an arch, lies a man in armour, and by him his lady, in a black robe flowered with gold; the whole supported by two black Corinthian pillars, round which are twisted vine leaves, and grapes of gold and green. On the architrave, in capital gold letters, is inscribed,

SIR RICHARD MOMPESSEON, KNIGHT, AND  
DAME KATHERINE HIS WIFE.

Lord



Lord Stourton, in the reign of Philip and Mary, having murdered a gentleman at his own table, with some circumstances of barbarity, forfeited the usual grace of the crown, in being beheaded; it was ordered that he should die at the gallows. After his execution, his friends desired to have him buried in this Cathedral; but the Bishop refused, unless the silk halter, in which he was executed, was hung up over him, as a monument of his crime; this was complied with, and remained here until a few years ago.

The LIBRARY, which belonged to the Cathedral of Old Sarum, was founded by OSMUND the second Bishop of Sarum, who was himself very fond of letters, and a great patron of learned men. *Leland* says, "*Viros, ut illa tulerunt tempora, doctissimos liberalitate sua in collegium canonicorum asciuit. Utque ipse, tanquam antesignanus, cæteris, qui una cum illo militabant, exemplo ad virtutem esset, nobilem bibliothecam, comparatis in hoc optimis juxta ac antiquissimis illustrium autorum monumentis, Severiæ posuit.*" *De Scriptoribus Britannicis*, p. 174. The present library was originally built  
by

by Bishop *Jewell*, and furnished with books by his successor Dr. *Gheast*.

Before we leave the Cathedral, it may afford some entertainment to add a few particulars relating to the custom of CHORAL BISHOPS. What gave rise to this enquiry was, the discovery of a stone monument, representing a little boy habited in episcopal robes, a mitre on his head, and a crozier in his hand. This which was buried under the seats near the pulpit, was taken from thence, and placed in the north part of the nave, where it now lies, defended by iron cross-bars. Mr. Gregory, prebendary of Winterbourn-Earles, after a good deal of trouble in searching old statutes, and manuscripts, found that the children of the choir anciently elected a Chorister Bishop on St. Nicholas's day; from that to Innocent's day, he was dressed in pontifical robes; his fellows were Prebendaries; and they performed every service, except the mass; which the real Bishop, Dean, and Prebendaries usually did. They made processions, sung part of the mass; and so careful was the church, that no interruption,

tion, nor press, should incommode them, that by a statute of Sarum, it was pronounced excommunication for any to do so. If the choral Bishop (continues Gregory) died within the month, his exequies were solemnized with an answerable pomp and sadness: he was buried, as all other bishops, in his ornaments. At his feet is a monster, supposed to be a dragon; being part, perhaps, of his family arms; or, as others imagine it, refers to the words of the Psalmist—*Thou shalt tread on the lion, and dragon*—meaning the saints.

The curious reader will, we doubt not, be amused with the following account of this strange Ceremony taken from Mr. Warton's *History of English Poetry*, Vol. I. p. 248. "In all the Collegiate Churches of France as well as England, it was customary to celebrate the feast of the Boy-Bishop. In the statutes of the Archiepiscopal cathedral of Tullis, given in the year 1497, it is said that during the celebration of the festival of the Boy-Bishop, moralities were presented, and shews of miracles, with farces and other sports, but compatible with decorum.

D

After

After dinner they exhibited, without their masks, but in proper dresses, such farces as they were masters of, in different parts of the city. It is probable, that the same entertainments attended the solemnization of this ridiculous festival in England: and from this supposition some critics may be inclined to deduce the practice of our plays being acted by the Choir-boys of St. Paul's Church and the Chapel-Royal, which continued, till Cromwell's usurpation. In the statutes of Eton College, given 1441, the *Episcopus Puerorum*, is ordered to perform divine service on St. Nicholas's day, *Rubr. xxxi.*—In the statutes of Winchester College, given 1380, *Pueri*, that is, the Boy-Bishop, and his fellows are permitted on Innocent's day to execute all the sacred offices in the chapel, according to the use of the church of Sarum. *Rubr. xxix.* This strange piece of religious mockery, flourished greatly in Salisbury cathedral. In the old statutes of that church, there is a chapter *de Episcopo choristarum*: and their *Processionale* gives a long and minute account of the whole ceremony. edit. *Rotham. 1555.*—

This



This ceremony was abolished by a proclamation no later than 33 Henry VIII. In the inventory of the treasury of York cathedral, taken in 1530, we have, "*Item una mitra parva cum petris pro episcopo puerorum, &c.*" *Dugd. Monast.* iii. 169. 170.

The CLOSE which was formerly surrounded with a wall, is the residence of the Bishop, Dean, Canons, and the several attendants on the Cathedral. Few buildings have undergone a greater change without an entire demolition than the BISHOP'S PALACE has done since the translation of the present Bishop to this see. From being a most inconvenient, gloomy, cheerless house, it is become one of the most convenient and cheerful. The alterations have also added greatly to the magnificence of the Palace. The improvements in the grounds about the Palace cannot be too much admired.

By a MS. in the possession of the late Thomas Rawlinson, it appears, that in the times of the civil wars, some of Cromwell's party sold the Bishop's palace, with its furniture, &c. to William and Thomas Baxter, for the sum of 880l. 2s.

and the royalties of Sarum, and certain other lands, to the Mayor and Commonalty of New Sarum, for 359ol. 7s. 8d.

The COLLEGE of MATRONS is a fair, strong, and regular pile, erected by Bishop Ward, and endowed by him with above 200l. per ann. for the reception, and maintenance, of ten clergymens' widows, of the established church. Over the gate, in gold characters, is this inscription :

D°. O°. M°.  
Collegium hoc Matronarum  
Humillime dedicavit  
Sethus Episcopus Sarum.  
Anno Domini,  
MDCLXXXII.

SECT.

## S E C T. III.

*Of the See of Salisbury; with a List of Bishops from the earliest Period to the present Time.*

**T**HIS see hath undergone many alterations, from the time it was first established, to its final settlement at Salisbury. Its first seat was at Sherborn, in Dorsetshire; and the diocese then had Episcopal jurisdiction over all those counties which now constitute the dioceses of Salisbury, Bristol, Wells, and Exeter. But Wells and Exeter were dismembered from it, and erected into two distinct Bishopricks in *anno* 905; and a few years afterwards, another see was formed out of the remaining jurisdiction of Sherborn, and seated at Wilton, in Wiltshire. But this last see, after having had eleven Bishops of its own, was once more united to Sherborn. And, soon after the seat of the see was removed to

Salisbury, the principal city in those parts ; notwithstanding that the then Bishop removed the seat of the see to the hill called Old Sarum, and began to build a Cathedral Church there, which was finished by St. Osmund. This situation was chosen, perhaps, from the strong fortifications with which the hill was surrounded, and so out of the reach of the merciless invaders, the Danes. Bishop Richard Poore once more brought the seat of the see from the hill of Old Sarum to Salisbury, or New Sarum, where it has continued ever since. He first began the Cathedral Church here, which was finished in the year 1258 by Bishop Bridport, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary. In ancient times, the Bishops of Salisbury were Precentors to the Archbishop of Canterbury; and King Edward IV. annexed the Chancellorship of the Garter to the Bishops of this see ; but, in the new statutes made by King Henry VIII. this office was left solely at the King's disposal, or to a clergyman or layman ; but, since Bishop Ward's time, it hath continued, without interruption, to be conferred on the Bishops of Salisbury.



bury. This see hath yielded to the Church of Rome one Saint, and two Cardinals; and to the English nation one Lord Chief Justice, three Lord Chancellors, two Lord Treasurers, two Masters of the Rolls, two Chancellors to the University of Oxford, and one to Cambridge.

This diocese contains all Wiltshire, except two parishes; all Berkshire, except one parish, and part of another; and it hath likewise several parishes in Dorsetshire, (in the diocese of Bristol), its own peculiars; making in all about 544 parishes, of which 109 are impropriations. It has three Archdeacons, viz. of Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Berkshire; and is valued in the King's books at 1367l. 11s. 8d. and is computed to be worth annually 3500l. The clergy's tenth amounts to 901l. 8s. od.

To this Cathedral belong a Bishop, a Dean, a Precentor, a Chancellor, three Archdeacons, a Sub-dean, a Sub-chanter, forty-five Prebendaries, six Vicars or Petty Canons, six Singing Men, eight Choiristers, an Organist, and other officers.

## BISHOPS OF SHERBORN.

*Year. No.*

- |     |    |  |
|-----|----|--|
| 705 | 1  | St. Adhelm.                            |
| 710 | 2  | Forther.                               |
| 738 | 3  | Herewald.                              |
| 756 | 4  | Ethelwald I.                           |
| 778 | 5  | Denefrith.                             |
| 798 | 6  | Wilbert.                               |
| 717 | 7  | Ealstan, or Alfstan.                   |
| 868 | 8  | Eadmund, or St. Hamund, Martyr.        |
| 872 | 9  | Ethelrage,                             |
| 875 | 10 | Alfric.                                |
| 879 | 11 | Affer, furnamed Menevenfis.            |
| 883 | 12 | Swithelmus, or Sigelmus I.             |
| 889 | 13 | Ethelwald II. ; after whose death this |
- diocese was divided into several sees,  
Wells, Devonshire, &c. &c. in the  
year 905, by Plegmund, Archbishop  
of Canterbury ; at which also there  
was another see erected at Wilton,  
whose seat was sometimes there, and  
sometimes at Ramsbury and Sunning.

## SHERBORN.

*Year. No.*

- |     |    |              |
|-----|----|--------------|
| 906 | 14 | Werstan.     |
| 918 | 15 | Elthebald.   |
|     | 16 | Sigelmus II. |
| 934 | 17 | Alfred.      |
| 941 | 18 | Wulfine.     |
| 958 | 19 | Alfwold.     |
| 978 | 20 | Athebric.    |

## WILTON.

*Year. No.*

- |     |   |                        |
|-----|---|------------------------|
| 906 | 1 | * Ethelstan.           |
| 920 | 2 | Odo Severus.           |
| 934 | 3 | Osulph.                |
| 971 | 4 | Alstan.                |
| 981 | 5 | Wulfgar, or<br>Alfgar. |

SHER-

SHERBORN.

*Year. No.*

986 21 Ethelfy.  
 998 22 Brithwin I.  
 1069 23 Elmer.  
 1020 24 Brithwin II.  
 1041 25 Elfworld; after  
 whose death Herman, who  
 had before been Bishop of  
 Wilton, and resigned that  
 see, because the Monk of  
 Malmfbury would not give  
 him leave to remove his  
 see Episcopal to this  
 Abbey, was made Bishop  
 of Sherborn; and having  
 joined both sees together,  
 did shortly remove the seat  
 of the see to Salisbury;  
 and the Bishops have since  
 been entitled

WILTON.

*Year. No.*

986 6 Siric, transf-  
 lated to Can-  
 terbury  
 990 7 Alfric, transf-  
 lated to Can-  
 terbury.  
 996 8 Brithwold.  
 1007 9 Livingston.  
 1013 10 Athelwin.  
 1045 11 Herman, the  
 last Bishop  
 of Wilton.

BISHOPS OF SALISBURY.

1056 26 Herman. He removed the see first to  
 Salisbury, and then to Old Sarum.  
 1072 27 St. Osmund de Sees, Lord Chancellor,  
 Earl of Dorset. He died in 1099.

The see vacant 8 years.

1107 28 Roger, Lord Chief Justice, and Lord  
 Treasurer. Died in 1140.

The see vacant 12 years.

1152

*Year.* *No.*

- 1152 29 Joceline, a Lombard, Archdeacon of Winchester, and Prebendary of York.
- 1188 30 Hubert Walter, Dean of York, translated to Canterbury.
- 1194 31 Herbert Pauper, one of the King's Justices.
- 1217 32 Richard Poore, translated from Chichester. He removed the see back to Salisbury; translated to Durham.
- 1229 33 Robert Bingham, Prebendary of Salisbury.
- 1247 34 William of York, Provost of Beverley.
- 1256 35 Giles Bridport, Dean of Wells.
- 1263 36 Walter de la Wile, Sub-chanter of Salisbury.
- 1274 37 Robert Wikehampton, Dean of Salisbury.
- 1284 38 Walter Scamnail, Dean of Salisbury.
- 1287 39 Henry de Braundston, Dean of Salisbury.
- 1289 40 William de la Corner. In 1279 he was chosen Archbishop of Dublin, and set aside by the Pope.
- 1291 41 Nicholas Longespee, Prebendary of Salisbury.
- 1298 42 Simon de Gaunt.
- 1315 43 Rodger de Mortival, Dean of Lincoln.
- 1329 44 Robert Wivill.
- 1375 45 Ralph Ergham, translated to Bath and Wells.
- 1388 46 John Waltham, Master of the Rolls, Lord Treasurer.
- 1395 47 Richard Metford, translated from Chichester.
- 1407 48 Nicholas Bubwith, translated from London.
- 1408 49 Robert Hallam, Archdeacon of Canterbury, Cardinal, Chancellor of Oxford.



*Year. No.*

- |                         |    |  |
|-------------------------|----|--|
| 1417                    | 50 | John Chandler, Dean of Salisbury.  |
| 1427                    | 51 | * Robert Nevill, Provost of Beverly.   |
| 1438                    | 52 | William Aiscough, Clerk of the Council.  |
| 1450                    | 53 | * Richard Beauchamp, translated from Hereford. The first Chancellor of the Garter.               |
| 1482                    | 54 | * Lionel Woodville, Dean of Exeter, Chancellor of Oxford.  |
| 1485                    | 55 | Thomas Langton, translated from St. David's; translated to Winchester; Chancellor of the Garter. |
| 1493                    | 56 | John Blyth, Master of the Rolls, Chancellor of Cambridge; Chancellor of the Garter.              |
| 1500                    | 57 | Henry Deane, translated from Bangor; translated to Canterbury.                                   |
| 1502                    | 58 | * Edmund Audley, translated from Hereford; Chancellor of the Garter.                             |
| 1524                    | 59 | Lawrence Campejus, Cardinal. Deprived. The Chancellorship of the Garter in lay hands.            |
| 1535                    | 60 | Nicholas Shaxton, Treasurer of Sarum. He resigned for not subscribing the Six Articles.          |
| 1539                    | 61 | John Salcot, or Capon, translated from Bangor.   |
| 1559                    | 62 | John Jewell.   |
| 1571                    | 63 | Edmund Gheast, translated from Rochester, Almoner.   |
| 1578                    | 64 | John Piers, translated from Rochester, Almoner; translated to York.                              |
| The see vacant 3 years. |    |  |
| 1591                    | 65 | John Coldwell, Dean of Rochester.  |
| 1598                    | 66 | Henry Cotton, Prebendary of Winchester.  |

*Year. No.*

- 1614 67 Robert Abbot, Master of Baliol College, Oxford.
- 1618 68 Martin Fotherby, Prebendary of Canterbury.
- 1620 69 Robert Tounson, Dean of Westminster.
- 1621 70 John Davenant, Master of Queen's College, Cambridge.
- 1641 71 Brian Duppa, translated from Chichester; Tutor to the Prince; translated to Winchester.
- 1660 72 Humphrey Hinchman, Precentor of Salisbury; translated to London.
- 1663 73 John Earle, translated from Worcester.
- 1665 74 Alexander Hyde, Dean of Winchester.
- 1667 75 Seth Ward, translated from Exeter, Chancellor of the Garter.
- 1689 76 Gilbert Burnet, Preacher at the Rolls.
- 1715 77 \* William Talbot, translated from Oxford; translated to Durham.
- 1721 78 Richard Willis, translated from Gloucester; translated to Winchester.
- 1723 79 Benjamin Hoadley, translated from Hereford; translated to Winchester.
- 1738 80 Thomas Sherlock, translated from Bangor; translated to London.
- 1748 81 John Gilbert, translated from Landaff; translated to York.
- 1757 82 John Thomas I. translated from Peterborough; translated to Winchester.
- 1761 83 \* Robert Drummond, translated from St. Asaph; translated to York.
- 1761 84 John Thomas II. translated from Lincoln.
- 1766 85 John Hume, translated from Oxford.
- 1782 86 \* Hon. Shute Barrington, translated from Landaff.

THE PRESENT BISHOP, DEAN, &c.  
OF SARUM.

The Bishop,	Hon. Shute Barrington, D. D.						
Dean,	John Ekins, D. D.						
Chanc. of Diocese,	Sir Charles Gould, Knt. LL. D.						
Precentor,	Nathanael Hume, M. A.						
Chanc. of Church,	William Talbot, M. A.						
Treasurer,	Francis Dodsworth, M. A.						
Archdea- cons of	<table> <tr> <td>{ Sarum,</td><td>William Whitworth, M. A.</td></tr> <tr> <td>{ Wilts,</td><td>Arthur Coham, M. A.</td></tr> <tr> <td>{ Berks,</td><td>Arthur Onflow, D. D.</td></tr> </table>	{ Sarum,	William Whitworth, M. A.	{ Wilts,	Arthur Coham, M. A.	{ Berks,	Arthur Onflow, D. D.
{ Sarum,	William Whitworth, M. A.						
{ Wilts,	Arthur Coham, M. A.						
{ Berks,	Arthur Onflow, D. D.						
Sub-Dean,	James Stirling Samber, D. D.						
Sub-Chanter,	Charles Tarrant, D. D.						

THE CHAPTER.

The Dean,	John Ekins, D. D.												
Canons Residen- tiary,	<table> <tr> <td>{</td><td>Mr. Precentor Hume.</td></tr> <tr> <td>{</td><td>Newton Ogle, D. D.</td></tr> <tr> <td>{</td><td>William Bowles, M. A.</td></tr> <tr> <td>{</td><td>Walter Kerrich, M. A.</td></tr> <tr> <td>{</td><td>Robert Price, D. D.</td></tr> <tr> <td>{</td><td>Charles Moss, M. A.</td></tr> </table>	{	Mr. Precentor Hume.	{	Newton Ogle, D. D.	{	William Bowles, M. A.	{	Walter Kerrich, M. A.	{	Robert Price, D. D.	{	Charles Moss, M. A.
{	Mr. Precentor Hume.												
{	Newton Ogle, D. D.												
{	William Bowles, M. A.												
{	Walter Kerrich, M. A.												
{	Robert Price, D. D.												
{	Charles Moss, M. A.												

N. B. Richard Burne, Esq. of Duke Street, West-  
minster, is Secretary to the Bishop.

Mr.

Mr. Joseph Elderton, Salisbury, is the Chapter Clerk. The Business of Bishop's Registrar is conducted by Mr. Elderton.

Mr. William Boucher, Salisbury, is Registrar to the Dean, and Archdeacons of Sarum and Wilts.

Mr. Andrew Walsh, Oxford, is Registrar to the Archdeacon of Berks.

SECT.



## S E C T. IV.

*Of the City of New Sarum: Corporation, Council House, Guildhall, Market-Place; Markets, and Fairs; Churches, Hospitals, Infirmary, Schools, Theatre, Assembly Room.*

FROM the time of founding the Cathedral in the vale, the inhabitants of Old Sarum began to desert their former residence, and remove from thence. No small inducement to this, was the charter of privileges granted by Henry III. to it; making it a free city, and with the same extensive immunities and liberties as Winchester enjoyed. Bishop Bingham also obtained leave to turn the western road through New Sarum, which formerly passed through Wilton; Harnham Bridge was built, and a foundation laid, by these means, for future magnitude and splendor. Mr. Price, before cited, observes, the first object of the  
new

new inhabitants was to provide themselves with a corn mill, for the working of which, an head of water was indispensibly necessary. This circumstance, he not improbably conjectures, gave rise to those numerous little streams that run through most of the streets, which were obliged to be raised to prevent the water running into the houses; by this means alone can we account for the low situation of many old houses, into which you descend by a number of steps, as well in the Close as in the City. The two gates leading into the Close, as St. Ann's gate and the Close gate, are a further proof of this; those appear very low, while Harnham gate remains lofty; which difference can arise from no other cause, than that the soil at the two first mentioned gates has been raised, to accommodate the inhabitants of the Close and City.

Leland thus describes it: "The town of New Saresbry, with the suburbs of Harnham bridge and Fischertoun, is to good miles in compasse. Ther be many fair streates in the City of Saresbry, and especially the High Streate and the Castel Streate, so caullid by cause it lieth

as

as a way to the Castel of Old Saresbyry. All the streate in a manner of Saresbyry hath little streamlettes and armes derivyd out of Avon that renneth thorough them. The cyte of the very toun of Saresbyry, and much ground therabout is playne and low, and a pan or receyver of most part of the water of Wylecher. The market place in Saresbyry is fair and large and well waterid, with a renning streamlette: in a corner of it is a Domus Civica, no very curius pece of work, but strongly buildid of stone.

“ The market of Saresbyry is welle servid of flesch, but far better of fisch, for a great part of the principal fisch that is taken from Tamar to Hampton resortith to this toun. Ther be but to paroches chirches in the cyte of Saresbyry, wherof the one ys by the market place as in the hart of the toun, and is dedicate to St. Thomas; the other is of St. Edmunde, and is a collegiate chirch of the foundation of De la Wyle, Bischop of Saresbyry. This chirch stondeth at the north easte ende of the toun, harde by the toun diche. This diche was made of the townsmen as such time as Simon, Bischop  
E of

of Saresbyry gave licence to the burgeses to strengthen the toun with an embattled waulle.

" This dicke was thoroughly cast for the defence of the toun, so far as it was not sufficiently defendid by the mayn stream of Avon, but the waulle was never begon; yet as I remembre, I saw one stone gate, or to, in the toun. Harnham was a village long afore the erection of New Saresbyry and ther was a chirch of St. Martin longging to it. Ther stondith now of the remain of the old chirch of St. Martin, a barne in a very low medow on the north side of St. Nicholas Hospital. The cause of relinquishing of it was the moystnes of the ground, often overflowen. For this chirch was ther a new dedicate to St. Martin in another place, that yet stondith.

" Licens was get of the King by a Bischop of Saresbyry, to turn the King's high-way to New Saresbyry, and to make a mayn bridge of right passage over Avon at Harnham. The chaunging of this way was the totale cause of the ruin of Old Saresbyry and Wiltoun, for afore this, Wiltoun had a twelve paroches chirches



chirches and mo, and was the hedde toun of Wylecher.

“ Ther was a village at Fischertoun over Avon or ever New Saresbyry was buildid and had a paroche chirch ther, as it hath yet. In this Fischertoun, now a suburbe of New Saresbyry, was sins the erection of the New toun an house of blake freres, buildid not far from Fischertoun bridge ; ther was also an house of gray freres withyn the toun of Saresbyry of the foundation of — Bisshop of Saresbyry.”

Besides the preceding charter of Henry III. others have been granted by succeeding Princes, whereby the CORPORATION is made to consist of a Mayor, Recorder, Law Recorder, twenty-four Aldermen, thirty Common-Council, a Town Clerk, and three Serjeants at Mace: The Earl of Pembroke is Lord High Steward ; the Earl of Radnor, Recorder ; and Edward Poore, Esq. Law Recorder.

The first Wednesday after the feast of St. Martin, the Mayor is sworn into office at Guildhall, before the Bishop, if present ; or at the Council-House.

The MARKET PLACE is very extensive, and would form a beautiful square, but

for the COUNCIL-HOUSE which spoils the figure. This is an old wooden building, yet very convenient for the purposes it is designed for. Below are the law and crown courts; above is the Council Chamber, where the City Justices meet every Monday, for the determination of causes within their cognisance, and for the better government of the city; here the Corporation assemble on proper occasions: the room is spacious, and hung with the heads of many benefactors, and with a fine picture of Queen Anne, and also of his present Majesty.

Weekly MARKETS are held every Tuesday, and Saturday; besides these, there are four FAIRS annually: Tuesday after January 6, for cattle, and woollen cloth. Monday before Old Lady-Day, for broad and narrow woollen cloth. Whitsun Monday and Tuesday, for pedlary, and horses. Tuesday after October 10, for hops, cheese, and onions.

At the north east end of the city a college and church was founded by Walter de la Wyle, Bishop of Sarum, in the year 1268. It was dedicated to the honour of ST. EDMUND, and consisted of a Provost, and twelve secular Canons.

Upon

Upon the Monastical diffolution it was vested in the crown, and Henry VIII. granted it with the right of patronage of the church of St. Edmund, for ever, to William Saintbarbe, to be holden of the said King as of his manor of Ludgershall, by fealty only, in free socage, and not in capite, for all rents, services, and demands whatsoever.

It is remarkable that this William Saintbarbe, though a layman, was at the diffolution, Provost of the said college; in the grant he is stiled Esquire, and is there mentioned that he was appointed to the Provostship by the exprefs order of the King.

In the year 1549, the college was released by William Saintbarbe to John Beckingham, who sold it in 1576, to Giles Estcourt, in whose family it continued till the year 1660, and it was then transferred to Sir Wadham Wyndham, Knt. in whose posterity it still remains. This church is now in the gift of the Bishop, and is supported by subscription, but by what means, or at what time, the right of presentation was lost to the college, we have not been enabled to

discover. The following verses are in a brass plate in the church.

RICCARDUS VENNARD.

If it be lawful for a rural penne  
To write of matters touchynge heavenlye power,  
Or to renew a great complaint for them  
Whose vertuous dedes have gain'd in happy houre  
A place with God, then give me leave to telle,  
Of such a losse whose lyke hath near befelle ;  
Anne Vennard shee, whose corps interred here,  
Whose soule in blisse, whose vertues live on earth,  
A Mother thrice, yea thrice a mother deare,  
Whose godlye life abridg'd by fatal dethe  
Makes me complayne ; and from a sighing hearte  
Doe wish that place (tho' not by my deserte.)  
Whilst she did live, her vertues lykewise lyvde,  
Now she is dede they are again revived.  
Each one that knew hir say'd she lyvde to dye,  
And yet now deade hir praise they ratifye :  
This me contents : Hope says that we shalle meet  
With totall joye in throane of heavenly seate.

*Mors mortis morti mortem nisi morte dedisset,  
Æternæ vitæ janua clausa foret. A. 1586.*

In the cemetery, on a stone tomb, supported with brick, is this inscription :

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Richard Phelps, gent. and late Alderman of this city, A. D. 1654, Mayor thereof; who departed this life April 23, 1662.

And



And is he dead ! and shan't the city weep,  
That it no longer such a saint could keep ?  
Surely when death shall thus lay hold upon  
The pillars of the house, the building's gone.  
Well may we fear, and dread what God is doing  
That flames are kindling, while our lots are going.

The righteous are taken away  
From the evil to come.

Mr. Phelps was one of the numerous  
canting saints in Cromwell's days, and a  
bitter enemy to the restoration of Charles  
II. No wonder his party thought the  
world was coming to an end, when this  
zealous enthusiastic alderman demised.

At the west end of the church yard,  
on a black marble tomb, is the following  
inscription :

Here resteth the body of Mr. Philip  
Crew, formerly Schoolmaster in this  
Parish, who died Jan. 30, 1638.

To whose perpetual memory the So-  
ciety of Shoemakers, to whom he was  
liberally beneficial, by giving them this  
House for ever, commonly called Crew's  
Hall, and other Tenements, hath deserv-  
edly erected this Tomb.

Repaired by William Bishop and An-  
drew

drew Gilbert, Wardens; and James Smith, Chamberlain of the Shoemakers.

1712.

The "*Antiquities of St. Edmund's Church*," printed in 1719, and now very scarce, make mention of the following particulars, and merit being recorded here.

"On the south side of the church, in a window, was a remarkable piece of painting, which, for its singularity, and having made a considerable noise in the world, deserves a short description.

"In this window were finely represented the six days work of the creation, in four different lights or partitions: In several parts of it were figures of God the Father, pourtrayed in blue and red vests like little old men, the head, feet, and hands naked; in one place fixing a pair of compasses on the sun and moon; in other parts were some blunders committed in point of chronology; as the Godhead was figured creating the sun and moon on the third day; whereas it should be the fourth; and the trees and  
herbs

herbs on the fourth day, instead of the third; the fowls on the third day, instead of the fifth; and the creation of man (from whose side the woman rises) on the fifth, instead of the last; and the rest of the seventh day was represented by God the Father in a deep sleep.

“The superstition of this piece raised the spleen of Henry Sherfield, Esq. Recorder of the city of Sarum, who irregularly and violently broke this window in a fit of enthusiasm; for which he was summoned into, and tried in the Star Chamber, February 6, 1632, was found guilty, and fined five hundred pounds, and to make an acknowledgment of his offence before John, Lord Bishop of this diocese, and such persons as he should think fit to have present.”

In the same Antiquities is an account of the Conventual Seal of this College; it is a square figure of brass. “On it are represented figures of a Bishop, perhaps the founder, in cathedra, lifting up his right hand in a posture of benediction, and a cross in his left, under a canopy: and under his feet, a priest on his knees, holding

holding his hands closed in a devout posture; on his right hand, in an escutcheon, are three stars of twelve points each; on his left hand, in another, is a Chevron between three Castles; to what family the first coat belongs I cannot discover; likely to some benefactor: the second unquestionably belongs to the name of Wyle, and therefore may be fairly supposed to have been the founder's, Walter de la Wyle; round it is this inscription—*S. Coe. Collegii Con. Edmundi Nove Sar.*—that is, the common seal of the Conventual College of St. Edmund, New Sarum."

As some workmen were levelling the gardens of the College in the year 1771, they discovered the mouldring bones of near thirty bodies, some umbones, or central pieces of ancient shields, (made of iron and of a conical form,) with thin brass bandages affixed to them, by which bandages the wooden shields were firmly secured to the arm within; a large iron sword, and the heads of several pikes or lances of the same metal.

The remains of the wood-work of the shields are still visible; but, while the  
iron



iron is so corroded by age that it may be easily crumbled between the finger and thumb, the brass is as pure and as perfect as when it was first composed.

It is supposed that these are the remains of a battle fought between Cynric, King of the West Saxons, and the Britons, who were, after a bloody slaughter on both sides, defeated by him in the year 552. This victory was of the greatest consequence to the West Saxon kingdom, as it brought into the possession of Cynric, the capital British fortress of Sorbiodunum, now called Old Sarum.

In order to commemorate this action, Mr. Wyndham has erected an urn on the spot, with the following inscription on it:

*Hoc in Campo, Cynricus, Occidentalium Saxonum Rex, Britannos adeò gravi hominum strage profligavit, ut vicinam Urbem Sorbiodunum facile mox expugnaret. Hujus cladis indicio sunt, Armorum rubigine, nec non ossium putredine confectorum, insignes reliquiae, nuper hic in apricum erutae.*

*Ne Loci saltem memoria periret, hæc ritè dedicatur Urna, A. D. 1774.*

Saint

SAINT THOMAS'S CHURCH was built as a chapel of ease to the Cathedral, but how early cannot with certainty be settled; it was dedicated to St. Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was martyred in the reign of Henry II. as the Monkish writers pretend, for supporting the rights of the Church against the encroachments of the King.

It may appear remarkable to those who are unacquainted with ecclesiastical history, that this church, as well as the church of St. Edmund, (both erected about the same period,) should be dedicated to two modern saints, each of whom had signalized himself in opposing the regal power of this kingdom. Every one is informed of the resistance that St. Thomas à Becket made against Henry II. but it is not so well known that St. Edmund, who had been formerly treasurer of the Cathedral of Old Sarum, was appointed to the see of Canterbury by Pope Innocent IV. in the year 1234, in violation of a prior election of the Monks of Canterbury, who had chosen a man in every respect, agreeable to Henry III. It might be foreseen, that the new Archbishop

bishop could not expect to continue peaceably or unmolested in his high station, and therefore, possibly apprehensive of the same destiny which had awaited his predecessor Becket, he prudently chose, by a voluntary banishment, to retire to the Continent, where he ended his days at Soissons in France, in the year 1242. His *virtue*, however, though of a less intrepid complexion than that of St. Thomas à Becket, was, within the short space of six years after his decease, rewarded by Pope Innocent with a canonization, and within twenty-four years, with the dedication of the church founded by Walter de la Wyle. *Sic itur ad astra.*

It is a large and beautiful pile, 138 feet long within the walls, and 70 feet broad; consisting of a spacious body, two aisles, three chancels, and a vestry-room, with a handsome well-adorned tower, thirty yards high to the top of the stone work; the finishing above that, is of wood, and covered with lead. In this tower are eight bells, (with a set of chimes,) whose tenor is four feet six inches diameter. On the east side of the tower is a dial, of near ten feet square, with

with quarter jacks under it ; and on the south side are two figures standing in niches ; the one representing St. Thomas à Becket, with his crozier, staff, and mitre ; the other, the Virgin Mary, with our Saviour in her arms ; which is the arms of the cathedral church of Sarum.

In the church are seats for the Mayor, Aldermen, Justices, and others of the Corporation ; and also several monuments erected to the family of Eyre. The perpetual cure of St. Thomas is in the gift of the Dean and Chapter, and supported by subscription.

As we have said thus much of this church, it seems incumbent upon us to add, that, perhaps, no church in the kingdom is surrounded with so miserable a cemetery. So long ago as the year 1648, upon complaints of the straitness and inconvenience of the church yard of St. Thomas, the garison of the parliament, which was then cantoned at Faulston House in this neighbourhood, and who had a kind of supreme power and jurisdiction over a large district allotted to them, judiciously issued orders that the parishioners should have liberty to  
bury



bury in the Cathedral Litton, and that the sexton of St. Thomas's Church should receive the same fees, as if the corps was buried in St. Thomas's parish. If the straitness and inconvenience was, at that period, complained of as a nuisance; in what terms shall we reprobate the church yard in the year 1787, when it has been overburthened with an increasing repetition of burials from a populous parish, for upwards of 130 years? Truth compels us to say, that it is a scandal and disgrace to the city; for, though it lies in the center of the town, and is a thoroughfare from the principal parts of it, yet, the church yard is so very confined, and the ground elevated so high, by the numerous interments, that, not only many of the lower windows of the church have been partly obscured, but also those of the surrounding houses, in order to prevent the putrid carcasses from descending into the kitchens.

This account is not exaggerated, and we could, therefore, have wished that either the order of 1648 had been legally enforced, or, (what, perhaps, would have been more commendable) that a spot of ground,

ground, in a neighbouring parish had been purchased for a cemetery to the church, and that, the tomb stones and earth being removed thither, the church yard might always remain on a level with the pavement of the church.

The utility of such a measure must be apparent to every one, for the beauty of the church would thereby be considerably improved, and the health of the circumjacent inhabitants indisputably benefited.

If the parishioners had ever objected to the expence of this undertaking, we shall take leave to remind them, that less money would have been necessary for it, than has been, of late years, lavishly expended upon the frivolous and gilt-gingerbread operations in the church, and upon the purchase of an awkward addition to the church-yard. To this also may be added, the expence of crowding the church-yard with such a confusion of paling, that the intervals of the palisades rather resemble the intricate approaches of a military fortification, than the regular paths to a church.

Such also is the ridiculous profusion of it, that, if the paling was laid flat, it  
would

would almost cover as much ground, as it, at present, incloses.

The third parochial church is that of SAINT MARTIN, the patronage of which belongs to Mr. Wyndham, and is also supported by subscription.

ST. NICHOLAS'S HOSPITAL, between the palace wall and Harnham bridge, was founded by Richard Poore, first bishop of New Sarum, for six poor men and as many women.

His immediate successor, Robert Bingham, built the bridge (now called Harnham bridge), adjoining to the hospital, about the year 1245.

A few years after, Giles de Bridport, fourth bishop of this city, founded the College de Vaux (de Valle), for a Custos (or warden), four Fellows, two Chaplains; and twenty Scholars. As the high road only separated the college from the hospital, the church of the college was erected on the hospital side of the road: It was of considerable dimensions, as appears from a long regular line of arches (now walled up with bricks) which were originally included in the church.

This college was possessed of many estates in Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire, and even so late as the year 1553, eight members of it received pensions to the amount of nearly 25l. a year.

A large folio ledger book, formerly belonging to this college, is now in the possession of Mr. Wyndham, which concludes with the following note:—“ *Istum librum fieri fecit M. Simon Houchyns Socius Collegii Vallis Scolarum Sarum sumptibus suis propriis in quo continentur copiae munitamentorum pertinentium ad dictum Collegium prout patebit per lecturam.*”

This Simon Houchyns was Fellow about the year 1380.

The College de Vaux and the Hospital of St. Nicholas being thus connected, they were, at the time of the Dissolution, apparently united under the care of one and the same Custos, and, all hospitals being excluded from the forfeitures of the general doom, the church and many of the estates, that were originally granted to the college, were fortunately reserved or transferred to the hospital, the master of which still preserves the title of Custos, and still enjoys the ancient revenues annexed



annexed to it. But as the Custos could, no longer, have the smallest pretensions to his habitation at the college, he prudently removed to the hospital, where, the chancel of the old church being thought sufficiently large for the use of that charity, the body of it was quickly converted into an apartment for himself, which the present Custos, Mr. Emily, has lately fitted up in a modern taste, and has arranged into a set of very chearful and comfortable chambers.

In the city are six HOSPITALS: Trinity, was founded in the reign of Richard II. for twelve men, who are each allowed 2s. 10d. per week. The Mayor for the time being is master.

Froud's Hospital was built in the year 1750, for six men and six women, who receive 3s. per week each. The trustees are six gentlemen of Salisbury.

Bricket's Hospital, founded in the year 1519, for six widows, who are paid 2s. per week each. There is a legacy to this hospital of 3l. payable every May day. All vacancies are filled by the Mayor for the time being.

Eyre's Hospital, founded in the year 1617, for six men and their wives. Pay 2s. per week.

Aldersey's Hospital was founded in the year 1683, for six women, whose pay is 2s. per week. The trustees are six gentlemen of Salisbury.

Taylor's Hospital was founded in the year 1698, for six men, who are each paid 2s. 10d. per week. This hospital is in the gift of the Corporation.

Sutton's Legacy; three houses in St. Ann's Street, in the gift of the vestry of St. Martin. No pay.

Six houses in Culver Street, supposed to be a donation from Bishop Poore; is in the gift of the vestry of St. Martin. No pay.

*The Salisbury Infirmary.*

The foundation of the SALISBURY INFIRMARY was a bequest of 500l. left by the late Lord Feversham, to the first public charity of this kind, that should be set on foot in the county of Wilts. The nobility and gentry gave every possible encouragement to so laudable a scheme, and the subscriptions  
arose

arose, in a short time, to a considerable sum. A temporary Infirmary was opened in Fisherton, where numbers have been daily relieved; and a new one is now built not far from it. There is no friend to humanity but ought to encourage this extensive charity:—The pleasing reflection of having it in one's power, at a small expence, of having numbers of poor, indigent persons cured, must be very great to a good mind: Parishes particularly ought to subscribe, as thereby their sick poor will more speedily and more effectually be healed, than they possibly can at home.

The following rules relating to Subscribers and Patients, are necessary to be generally known.

#### SUBSCRIBERS.

A benefactor of 20*l.* or an annual subscriber of one guinea, may recommend one in-patient in the year, and no more; but out-patients as many as they please. A benefactor of 50*l.* or an annual subscriber of two guineas, shall, in a year,

F 3

recom-

recommend two in-patients. But an annual subscriber of five guineas, shall recommend as many in-patients, in the year, as he pleases, provided he has but two in the Infirmary at once.—Any person from home, may depute another to recommend in his stead.—Every subscriber not living in, or near Salisbury, is desired to name some inhabitant of that city, to pay his subscription. All subscriptions, at whatever time made, are deemed to commence from the first of September. Recommendations from subscribers in arrear, are not received.

#### PATIENTS.

Patients recommended from distant parts, are to bring a short state of their case, drawn up by some physician, surgeon, or apothecary, (post paid). No woman big with child; no child under seven years old, except in extraordinary cases, such as fractures, stone, or where couching, trepanning, amputation, or other operations are necessary to be performed in the Infirmary. None disordered in their senses, suspected to have  
the



the small-pox, itch, ulcers in the legs, cancers, consumptions, dropfies, epilepsies, are received as in-patients. No soldier to be admitted as an in-patient, until his officer has engaged to pay his subsistence money ; except soldiers on furlough.

Patients are discharged, and admitted, every Saturday, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock ; none are admitted after one o'clock, because the committee is then adjourned.

Here follow the forms of recommending a patient, or deputing another to recommend, during absence.

#### SALISBURY INFIRMARY.

Day of 17

Gentlemen,

I recommend to your examination, A. B. of the parish of                      who, I am well satisfied, is a real object of charity, and destitute of friends to procure advice and medicines ; and I desire may be admitted an                      patient of the Salisbury Infirmary, if there are no cir-

F 4

cum-

circumstances in case prohibited by the  
rules of the society.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your humble servant,

To Secretary.

Age - - - - -

Distemper - -

How long ill -

# FORM OF DEPUTATION.

To the Governors of the Salisbury  
Infirmmary.

Day of 17

Gentlemen,

I hereby authorize A. B. to recommend patients for me, and in my right, during my absence from home; and unless any recommendation of his, in my name, shall happen to be precluded by one signed by myself, or by my revocation of this, or should be inconsistent with the rules, I desire it may be accepted, as if it came immediately from me,

He

He who is thus duputed, is to recommend patients in this form :

Day of 17

Gentlemen,

I recommend to your examination  
of the parish of                      who,  
I am well satisfied, is a real object of  
charity, and destitute of friends to procure  
advice and medicines ; and I desire  
may be admitted an                      patient of  
the Salisbury Infirmary, if there be no  
circumstances in                      case prohibited by  
the rules of the society.

I send this for, and in the right of A. B.  
Esq. (who is absent from home) pursuant  
to the authority by him given to  
me,

Gentlemen.

Your humble servant,  
C. D.

No security money is required by the  
Governors of the Infirmary, either for the  
removal of distant in-patients, or for burial  
in case of death ; but it is expected,  
that the friends of such patients as die in  
the Infirmary, or the officers of the parishes

rishes to which they belong, will either remove the corpse, or defray the expences attending the funeral, if buried by the society; which expences are so contrived as not to exceed half a guinea.

But in case such patients, as live at a distance, are not removed, on their discharge, after due notice given, an order will be made to send them home at the parish expence, if their relations cannot afford to pay it.

Each patient is to be sent with a proper change of linen.

---

The city has one Free Grammar School, and another is supported in the Close by the Dean and Chapter. There are likewise Boarding Schools for young ladies, where they receive the politest education. Neither are genteel amusements wanting, to render Salisbury agreeable to the inhabitants and strangers. There is a concert once a fortnight during the summer months; a concert, and two Assemblies, every week alternately during the winter; the room is elegant, and the company numerous and brilliant. We have a  
neat



neat Theatre in New Street, and are visited by a company of players every year.

We shall subjoin an account of some men who have done honour to the place of their nativity, and who were omitted in our Antiquities of Salisbury.

Mr. Francis Hyde was born in this city, and died Secretary to the English Embassy at Venice; there being some resemblance between both places, in the circumstance of canals, gave the Wits an handle for the following epitaph:

Born in *English Venice*, thou didst die,  
Dear friend ! in the *Italian Salisbury*.

Walter Winterbourne, according to Godwin, a native of this city, entered into the Dominican order. He was a good poet and orator, an acute philosopher, and a deep controversialist, which recommended him for Confessor to Edward I. His eminence, and the favour of this prince, recommended him to the Cardinalate of St. Sabine. Going to Rome, to the election of Clement V. he  
died

died at Genoa, and his corps was brought to London, and interred, A. D. 1305.

Godwin, Chanter of Sarum, flourished about the year 1256. Bale informs us that he wrote many works, particularly a book of Meditations, which he dedicated to Ranilda, an Anchorefs.

William Horeman was born (says Bale) at New Sarum, and bred at Eton, from thence he removed to King's College, Cambridge. He was made Vice-Provost of Eton, where he died April 12, 1535. The catalogue of his works, exhibited by Bale, justly entitles him to the character of the most universal scholar of his time.

Henry Lawes was the son of Thomas Lawes, a Vicar Choral of Salisbury Cathedral. He was, perhaps, at first, a Choir-boy of that church. With his brother William he was educated under Giovanni Coperario, supposed by Fenton, in his notes on Waller, to be an Italian, but really an Englishman, under the plain name of John Cooper, at the expence of Edward, Earl of Hertford. In the year 1625 he became a Gentleman of the

the Royal Chapel, and was afterwards of the private music to King Charles I. In the Bishop's Palace there is a portrait on board of Henry Lawes (lately in the possession of Mr. Elderton) marked with his name, *Et ætat. suæ 26, 1622.* It is not ill painted; the face and ruff in tolerable preservation; the drapery, a clock, much injured. The curious reader may consult for further particulars Mr. Warton's Note on Milton's Sonnet addressed to Lawes.

LIST OF THE CORPORATION.

George Maton, Esq. *Mayor.*

Earl of Radnor, *Recorder.*

Edward Poore, Esq. *Law Recorder.*

John Turner, Esq. *Town Clerk.*

*Aldermen.*

Mr. Richard Hicks,  
Mr. John Maton,  
William Hufsey, Esq.  
Mr. Robert Wentworth,  
Mr. Jeffery Gawen,  
William Talk, Esq.  
Mr. Thomas Dennis,  
Mr. John Gawen,\*  
Mr. John Cooper,  
Mr. James Rothwell,  
H. P. Wyndham, Esq.  
Robert Cooper, Esq.  
Mr. John Tanner,  
Mr. Rawlins Hillman,  
Mr. John Edgar,  
Mr. Joseph Elderton,  
Thomas Hufsey, Esq.  
Mr. Nathanael Wick,  
Mr. Edward Easton,  
Mr. William Stephens,  
Mr. Nathanael Still,  
Mr. John Wyche,  
Mr. Thomas Long,  
Mr. John Baker,  
Mr. Samuel Wyatt,

\* Not an Alderman.

*Common Council.*

Mr. Richard Floyd,  
Henry Wyndham, Esq.  
Mr. William Slater,  
Mr. Henry Dench,  
Mr. Abraham Froud,  
Mr. William Chubb,  
William Moody, Esq.  
Mr. James Ealton,  
Mr. Thomas Lake,  
Mr. Edward Hinxman,  
Mr. G. Y. Fort,  
Mr. Henry Hinxman,  
Mr. William Collins,  
Mr. Michael Burrough,  
Mr. John Edgar, Jun.  
Mr. Robert Freemantle,  
Mr. James Goddard,  
Mr. George Hufey,  
Mr. Thomas Wyatt,  
Mr. Robert Still,  
Mr. Richard Smith,  
Mr. Edward Ballard,  
Mr. B. C. Collins,  
Mr. Edward Baker,  
Mr. Thomas Brown,  
Mr. Henry Shorto,  
Mr. James Merifield,  
Mr. John Tanner, Jun.

SECT.



## S E C T. V.

**H**AVING supplied the Traveller with the best information in our power for his convenience and amusement in Salisbury, we shall endeavour to deserve his thanks still further, by providing him with such a sketch of the county and its principal places, as may enable him the better to regulate his excursions.

WILTSHIRE receives its name from Wilton, once its capital, which was so called from its situation on the river Willy, it being from Willy-town contracted to Wilton. It is bounded on the north-east and east by Berkshire; on the south-east by Hampshire; on the south-west by Somersetshire; and on the north-west and north by Gloucestershire. Its length from north to south is near fifty-four miles, its breadth from east to west thirty-eight, and it is about a hundred and forty-two in circumference.

The

The air is sweet and healthy, though something sharp on the hills in winter; but it is mild during that season in the vales. The land in the northern parts is generally hilly and woody; in the southern it is rich and fertile; in the middle it chiefly consists of downs, that afford the best pasture for sheep; and in the vallies, which divide the downs, are abundance of corn fields and rich meadows. In some places is found knot-grass near 20 feet in length, with which hogs are fed, especially about Market Lavington. Its chief commodities are sheep, wool, wood, and stone; of this last there are excellent quarries at Chilmark, on the banks of the river Nadder, where some of the stones are twenty yards in length, and four in thickness, without a flaw. The chief manufactures are those relating to the cloathing trade.

The principal rivers in Wiltshire are the Upper and Lower Avon, the Nadder, the Willy, the Bourne, and the Kennet. The Upper Avon rises near the center of the county, and running southward enters Hampshire. The Lower Avon rises in the northern edge of Wiltshire, passes  
by

by Malmſbury, and at length enters Somerſetſhire. The Nadder riſes in the ſouth weſt point of the country, and flowing eaſtward to Salisbury, there joins the Avon. The Willy has its ſource on the weſtern ſide of Wiltſhire, and running towards the ſouth-eaſt falls into the Nadder, near Salisbury. The Bourne has its ſpring in the eaſtern limits of Wiltſhire, and running to the ſouthward joins the Avon a little below Salisbury; and the Kennet has its ſource near the middle of the county, and running eaſtward enters Berkſhire. Thus is all Wiltſhire ſupplied with rivers, which not only afford great plenty of fiſh, but add to the beauty and fertility of the country in their ſeveral courſes between the hills and the downs.

This county, which lies in the dioceſe of Salisbury, contains twenty-one market towns, a hundred and ſeven vicarages, three hundred and four pariſhes, and nine hundred and fifty villages. It is divided into twenty-nine hundreds, which contain near twenty-eight thouſand houſes, and a hundred and ſixty-eight thouſand inhabitants. It ſends thirty-four members

to parliament, namely, two knights for the shire, and two burgessees for each of the following boroughs: New Sarum, Wilton, Marlborough, Old Sarum, Wootton Bassett, Luggershall, Great Bedwin, Cricklade, Malmsbury, Chippenham, Devizes, Calne, Westbury, Heytesbury, Hindon, and Downton. The principal places are Salisbury, Wilton, Marlborough, and Devizes.

WILTON, an ancient borough town, once so considerable that it gave name to the county, stands near the junction of the Nadder with the Willy, three miles west of Salisbury, and eighty-seven west of London, but is now a town of little repute, though it sends two members to parliament, and is the place where the knights of the shire are chosen. It has, however, a manufacture of carpets, which is carried to great perfection, and many of the carpets made there, being very beautiful, are sold in London at a good price.

MARLBOROUGH, so called from its hills of chalk, which was anciently called Marl, is seated on the river Kennet, in a  
chalky



chalky soil, twenty-seven miles north of Salisbury, and seventy-five west of London, contains two parish churches and about five hundred houses. The streets are broad and paved, and it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and burgessees. It had formerly a castle at Marlborough Mount ; this Mount was the key of the castle, and is now converted into a pretty spiral walk, on the top of which is an octagonal summer house, from whence you have a pleasant view over the town and country. Near Marlborough are the remains of several religious houses, particularly of a priory, the gate-house of which is still standing.

On the downs, about two or three miles from Marlborough, are abundance of loose stones, lying scattered about the plain, of the same kind with those of Stonehenge, and some larger ; they are called by the country people the Grey Wethers, they appearing at a distance not unlike sheep straggling upon the downs. They are found to be a sort of white marble, and lie upon the surface of the earth in infinite numbers, and of all dimensions.

Between Marlborough and Newbury is SAVERNACKLE Forest, which is about twelve miles in circumference, well stocked with deer, and rendered delightful by the many vistas cut through the woods and coppices with which it abounds. Eight of these vistas meet like so many rays of a star in a point near the middle of the forest, where the late Earl of Ailesbury, to whom it belonged, prepared the ground for erecting an octagon tower, whose sides were to correspond with the vistas; through one of which you have a view of the seat at about two miles distance, called TOTTENHAM, from a park of that name, in which it is situated, contiguous to this forest. This is a stately edifice, erected after the model and under the direction of our modern Vitruvius, the Earl of Burlington, who, to the strength and convenience of the English architecture, has added the elegance of the Italian. The house has four towers and four fronts, each differently beautified; to which are now added four wings, in which are rooms of state, a noble and capacious library, containing a collection of several thou-

thousand volumes in all languages, especially the modern. The beauty and delightfulness of the buildings are much augmented by the large canals, the spacious and well-planted walks, with which it is furrounded.

The DEVIZES is seated on high ground about two miles from the bottom of hills that keep off the eastern winds, in a rich soil twenty-two miles west of Salisbury, and eighty-nine west of London. It is a large town, consisting chiefly of two long parallel streets, the houses mostly of timber, but of a very good model. It has two churches, besides a chapel and a dissenting meeting house. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, eleven masters, and thirty-six common council. On the uppermost part of the Rundway hill, which overlooks the town, is a square single-trenched camp; and there have been discovered in its neighbourhood several hundred pieces of ancient Roman coin of different Emperors, and in 1714 was dug up a large urn with Roman coins, and a number of little brass statues of several of the heathen gods and

goddesſes. The inhabitants make a great deal of malt; their principal manufacture is woollen cloth, eſpecially druggets, and the market is much frequented for all ſorts of cattle, wool, and horſes; but it has great ſcarcity of water.

---

Two miles eaſt of Salisbury, ſtand the ruins of the ancient palace of CLARENDON, famous for the conſtitutions enacted there in the reign of Henry II. A. D. 1164. It is now vulgarly called King's Manor. Dr. Stukely informs us that this palace was built by King John, but he is greatly miſtaken, for the conſtitutions of Clarendon are of an older date than his reign by thirty-five years. And in the pipe rolls of Richard I. John's immediate predeceſſor, we find "*Wiltes. In cariagio vini regis à Clarendon uſque Woodeſtocke 34s. 4d.*" for the carriage of the King's wine from Clarendon to Woodſtock.

Henry III. expended 526l. 16s. 5d. in additions to this palace; and there is a remarkable circumſtance in the 39th pipe roll of this King, which ſhews what œconomy



nomny was followed in the lay architecture of these times ; for while immense sums were now expending on the magnificent Cathedral of Salisbury, and while the roofs of that church were protected by lead, the King's Palace was covered only with shingles, or a kind of wooden tiles.

*Sudhamt. Comp. Novæ Forestæ. In triginta miliaribus scindularum faciend. et cariand. easdem usque Clarendon ad domum Regis ibidem cooperiendam 6l. et 1 marc.* for making and carrying thirty thousand shingles for the roofing of the King's Palace at Clarendon.

In all probability, Henry III. with his court, attended the dedication of Salisbury Cathedral from this palace, A. D. 1258.

The canons of IVY CHURCH in this neighbourhood had pensions from this King for assisting in the royal chapel of Clarendon. *Rot. Pip. 7. Wiltes. Et Canonici de monasterio Ederoso ministrantibus in Capella de Clarendon 35l. os. 7d.*

A parliament was also summoned to meet here by Edward II. A. D. 1317,

but the dispute between the king and the barons was then so violent, that nothing of moment was transacted.

As we hear no more of Clarendon from history, we may suppose that the palace began soon after to be neglected, and consequently to decay, and we now see no more of its former pride, than a few flinty walls and large heaps of rubbish ruins.

As we have mentioned Ivy Church, it may not be amiss to observe that it is situated on the south-west angle of Clarendon Park and that there was a monastery of four canons founded by Henry II.

Leland, who flourished in the time of Henry VIII. takes notice that a written book of twenty leaves was found, covered with a stone, in digging for a foundation at Ivy Church near Salisbury, but he does not inform us of what subject it treated.

In a note also in his *Collectanea*, the following circumstance is recorded from the *Bibliotheca Eliotæ*:—"About thirty years passed, I myself, beyng with my father Syr Rycharde Elyot, at a monasterye of regular chanons, called Ivy Church, two miles from the city of Salisbury,

lisbury, behelde the bones of a dead man, founde depe in the ground, where they digged stone, which being joined together was in length fourteen foote and ten inches, whereof one of the teethe my father had, which was of the quantitee of a great walnutte. This have I written because some men will beleve nothing that is out of the compasse of their owne knowlege. And yet some of them presume to have knowlege above any other, contemnyng all men but themselves, and such as they favour." To which Leland adds, "*ideo autem ista inferere placuit, quoniam aucter magni erat nominis ob eruditionem, prudentiam et experientiam, nec Bibliothecæ ejus impressiones primæ ubivis occurrunt.*"

Sir Thomas Elyot, author of the *Bibliotheca*, and Leland's friend, died in 1546.

## LONGFORD CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF RADNOR,

Is situated three miles south-east of Salisbury, and was formerly a place of some strength, the only approach to it having been by a draw-bridge over a deep mote  
sup-

supplied by an inlet from the river Avon, on the banks of which it is situated. It was built by the Marchioness Dowager of Northampton, and was occasionally Queen Elizabeth's residence, when she took the diversion of hunting in the adjoining park of Clarendon.

In the civil war it was a garrison for the King, and surrendered upon articles to Oliver Cromwell, as appears by his letter on that occasion to Speaker Lenthall, published by order of the House of Commons. It has since undergone so many and great alterations, that nothing almost remains but its form, which is very singular, being a triangle flanked with large circular towers, inclosing a court of similar shape, angled by three turrets containing stone stair-cases. The apartments are commodious, though not large, elegantly fitted up and furnished. The pictures are numerous, and (we may say) shew the judgment of the collectors; for some of the first and most admired productions of the celebrated schools of painting are to be here seen. Among which it is unnecessary to point out to the Connoisseur the Morning and  
Even-



Evening of Claud Lorain; the Passage of the Red Sea, and the Adoration of the Golden Calf, by Nicholas Pouffin; St. Sebastian, the joint performance of Michael Angelo and Sebastiano del Piombo; or the Holy Family, by Ludovico Car-rachi. A most perfect piece of sculpture in steel has been lately added to this collection—a Chair, executed at, and presented to the Emperor Rodolphus II. by the city of Augsburgh, about two hundred years since: It contains the Unity of the Roman empire from its rise, after the destruction of Troy, through a long succession of ages, in a great number of compartments in miniature, of wonderful accuracy and execution, the greater part of which are easily distinguished by the classic spectator: It was placed by the Emperor at Prague, where it remained till the siege, and sacking of that city, in the last century: It is in high preservation, and a very striking instance of the perfection in so early times, of an art for which the inhabitants of Augsburgh are noticed by historians as still remarkable.

The gardens and park are laid out in the modern taste, and afford many pleasing scenes, being well wooded and watered.

W I L-

## WILTON HOUSE,

THE SEAT OF THE EARL OF PEMBROKE,

Is situated three miles west of Salisbury, and is well known through Europe, to every connoisseur in the polite arts. The furniture is the richest that could be procured, being the productions of the greatest geniuses in sculpture and painting.

The house was begun in the reign of Henry VIII. upon the ruins of a suppressed monastery; the great quadrangle was finished in that of Edward VI. and Hans Holbein designed the porch. The hall side being burnt down about eighty years ago, was rebuilt very sumptuously.

The garden front, which is 194 feet long; is justly esteemed one of the best pieces of architecture, by Inigo Jones.

The collection of Medals belonging to this family is of prodigious value, and contains complete series of almost every ancient nation, in gold, silver, copper, and mixed metals. They are not at Wilton, but deposited in the Bank of England. They have been engraved, and make a thick quarto, published by Robson.

It

It would be incompatible with the narrow limits of this Guide, to be more particular in recounting the antiquities and curiosities of this palace; especially as a very excellent account, illustrated with twenty-five beautiful plates, engraved by Gresse, has been lately published, and sold by Mr. Easton, in Salisbury, in a manner which has received the approbation of the best connoisseurs.

---

## FONTHILL HOUSE,

THE SEAT OF W. BECKFORD, ESQ.

Is fourteen miles west of Salisbury, and is an object worthy the attention of a curious traveller. A few years ago the house was, by an accidental fire, burnt down in three hours; all the rich furniture was consumed, and an organ, valued at five thousand pounds. The whole loss was estimated at thirty thousand pounds, and only six thousand were insured. However, it has since been rebuilt in an elegant taste. The surrounding plantations are very beautiful, and the gardens well laid out.

WAR-

## WARDOUR CASTLE,

THE SEAT OF LORD ARUNDELL,

Is situate sixteen miles fourth-west of Salisbury.—This magnificent palace was lately finished, under the direction of Mr. Payne, about half a mile distant from the ruins of the old castle. In point of grandeur, and beauty of situation, it is scarcely to be equalled by any in this island.

The stair-case rises in the center of the house from an octagon of 45 feet in diameter, and is enlightened by a noble sky-light dome. This stair-case is, perhaps, the finest in Europe.

---

 AMBRESBURY.

The town of AMBRESBURY is distant eight miles north of Salisbury. Dr. Stukely thinks it probable, that Ambresbury took its name from its vicinity to Stonehenge, which was originally called Ambres, or Main Ambres; which, he tells us, signified anointed or consecrated stones. Let this be as it will, Elfrida, to expiate the murder  
of



of Edward the Confessor, founded a monastery here, in 980. In the reign of Henry II. 1177, the nuns were expelled for incontinence, and others from Font Everand, in Normandy, introduced in their stead; it continued in a flourishing state till the Reformation, when it shared the fate of the other monastic institutions.

The town is pleasantly situated near the river Avon; it has the appearance of antiquity; and some good inns, much frequented by those who go to see Stonehenge, or the Duke of Queensberry's house and gardens. This seat was designed by Inigo Jones, and finished by his scholar Webb. There are many fine improvements made in the gardens, which are very beautiful; through them the Avon sweetly meanders. Over this river is built a bridge, with a delightful room in the Chinese taste. Here in this happy retreat, the late Duke and Dutchess of Queensberry passed their time, in that calmness and innocence, which alone constitute true felicity. While others, of less abilities and virtue, were eager after places and pensions, the Duke was  
dealing

dealing out his beneficence to the indigent ; and his noble consort rivalling him in acts of humanity. This illustrious pair patronized the modest Gay, and at last paid a singular regard to his memory in Westminster Abbey. On this occasion, says Pope,

Blest be the great, for those they take away,  
 And those they leave me — for they left me Gay !  
 Left me to see neglected genius bloom,  
 Neglected die ! and tell it on his tomb :  
 Of all thy blameless life, the sole return  
 My verse, and Queensb'ry weeping o'er thy urn.

---

## STONEHENGE.

This celebrated piece of antiquity is situated seven miles north-west of Salisbury, has been for many ages, and still is, the admiration of those who view it. Various conjectures have been formed, as to the authors, and the use of it ; however, as Dr. Stukely has examined it with greater accuracy than others, his account is therefore to be more relied on. Inigo Jones surveyed it many years before the Doctor, and drew up a handsome account  
 of

of it, making it a Roman Temple of the Tuscan order. We shall give an abstract of both, beginning with Jones's, and leave it with the reader to judge for himself.

Within a trench about thirty feet broad, and on a rising ground, are placed huge stones in three circles, one within another, in the figure of a crown. From the plain it has three entrances, the most considerable lying north-east; on each of which were raised, on the outside of the trench, two stones gatewise; parallel whereunto, on the inside, were two others of less proportion. The outward circle is about an hundred feet diameter; the stones of it very large; four yards in height, two in breadth, and one in thickness. Two yards and a half within this circle, is a range of lesser stones. Three yards further is the principal part of the work, called the cell, of an irregular figure, made up of two rows of stones; the upright ones in height are twenty feet, in breadth two yards, and in thickness one yard. These are coupled to the top by large transom stones, like architraves, which are seven feet long, and about

H

three

three and a half thick. Within this, was also another range of lesser pyramidal stones, of about six feet in height; and in the inmost part of the cell, Mr. Jones observed a stone lying towards the east, four feet broad and sixteen long, supposed to be the altar stone.

When Dr. Stukely came to view Stonehenge, he could not find the number of stones mentioned by others. This may be true; for many people are silly enough to look on the stones as fictitious, and often break off large pieces to prove it: this, and the industry of country-people in carrying them away for building, has greatly diminished their number. Notwithstanding all the injuries Stonehenge has received, the Doctor beheld it with rapture. The greatness of the contour, the dark parts of the ponderous imposts over one's head, the chasms of sky between the jambs of the cell, the odd construction of the whole, and the magnitude of every part, strike you (says he) into an extatic revery, which none can describe, and they only can be sensible of, that feel it. He thus determines the measure used in this work :



work : Take a staff ten feet four inches and three quarters long, divide it into six equal parts ; these are palms, the original measure. The founder's intention was to form a circle, whose diameter was to be sixty cubits ; accordingly, each stone was to be four cubits broad, and each interval two cubits. Now thirty times four cubits is twice sixty, and thirty times two cubits is sixty ; so that thrice sixty cubits completes a circle, whose diameter is sixty cubits : Thus a stone and an interval, in the outward circle, make three squares ; two allotted to the stone, one to the interval : This general design may be seen in the seven stones now remaining at the grand entrance.

The stones of the outward circle are four cubits broad, two thick, and nine high ; on the top of every two of them, are placed head-stones, as imposts or cornices ; these imposts are six cubits long, two broad, and one and a half high ; the uprights diminish a little every way, so as at the top to be but three cubits and a half broad, whereby the imposts project over the uprights, both within and without. In its perfection, the outward

H 2

circle

circle consisted of sixty stones, viz. thirty uprights and thirty imposts ; of these seventeen uprights are left standing, eleven contiguous to the grand entrance, and five imposts upon them ; another upright leans on a stone of the inner circle ; there are six more lying on the ground, whole, or in pieces ; there is but one impost more in its proper place, and but two more lying on the ground ; so that twenty-two are carried away by rude and sacrilegious hands.

Five cubits inwards there is another circle of lesser stones. The stones of this are truly parallelograms ; their proportion is two cubits broad, one thick, and four and a half high, and were forty in number : but nineteen are left, eleven standing in situ. The walk between these two circles is three hundred paces in circumference.

Having passed the second circle, you behold the Cell, or Aditum, which is an ellipsis : it is composed of trilithons, two uprights, and one impost ; they are five in number, and still remain. Each trilithon stands independent of its number ; they also diminish to the top, which  
takes

takes off from their weight. The tenons, or mortises, are particularly formed, being about ten inches and a half in diameter, and resembling half an egg rather than an hemisphere, and so effectually keep both uprights and imposts from luxations. Lord Winchelsea and the Doctor took a walk upon one of these trilithons, but it was thought a frightful situation.

The whole number of stones is thus computed: the great oval consisted of ten uprights; the inner, with the altar, of twenty; the great circle of thirty; the inner of forty. These, with five imposts of the great oval, thirty of the great circle, and some more broken and scattered, completed the temple, making in all one hundred and forty stones.

In the reign of Henry VIII. a tin tablet was found here, inscribed with strange characters. This was lost, which if understood, might have discovered something very curious.

Dr. Stukely observed, half a mile north of Stonehenge, and across the valley, a hippodrome, or horse course; it is included between two ditches running

parallel east and west; they are three hundred and fifty feet asunder: it is one hundred thousand feet long.

The barrows round this monument are numerous and remarkable, being generally bell fashion; yet is there great variety in their diameters, and their manner of composition. These were single sepulchres, as appeared from many that were opened. On the west side of one was an entire segment, made from center to circumference; it was good earth quite through, except a coat of chalk, of about two feet thick, covering it quite over, under the turf. Hence appears the manner of making these barrows, which was to dig up the turf for a great ways round, till the barrow was brought to its intended bulk; then, with the chalk dug out of the surrounding ditch, they powdered it all over. At the center was found a skeleton perfect, of a reasonable size, and with the head lying northward. On opening a double barrow, the composition was thus: after the turf was taken off, there appeared a layer of chalk, and then fine garden mould. About three feet below the surface was a layer  
of



of flints, humouring the convexity of the barrow; this being a foot thick, rested on a layer of soft mould, in which was inclosed an urn, full of bones: The urn was of unbaked clay, of a dark reddish colour, and crumbled into small pieces; it had been rudely wrought, with small mouldings round the verge, and other circular channels on the outside: The bones had been burnt; the collar bone, and one side of the under jaw, were entire. There was a large quantity of female ornaments mixed with the bones, as beads of divers colours, many of them amber, with holes to string them; and many of the button sort were covered with metal.

AN ACCOUNT OF  
The DAYS and HOURS of the Post  
Coming in and going out of Salisbury.

POST GOES OUT OF SALISBURY TO LONDON,  
THROUGH

Andover  
Basingstoke  
Hertford Bridge  
Stains

} Every evening, at half  
past six o'clock, except  
Saturday.

GOES OUT TO

Heytesbury  
Westbury  
Devizes  
Marlborough  
Trowbridge  
Bradford  
Bath  
Bristol  
Warminster  
Frome  
Shepton-Mallet  
Wells, &c. &c.

} Every morning at eleven  
o'clock, except Sunday.

GOES

GOES OUT TO

Winchester  
Romfey  
New Forest  
Southampton  
Guernsey  
Jersey  
Isle of Wight  
Gosport  
Portsmouth

} Every morning at eleven  
o'clock, except Sunday.

GOES OUT TO

Cornwall  
Devonshire  
Somerset  
Dorset

} Every morning at eight  
o'clock, except Monday.

N. B. All Letters for the Western Mail must be put into the Office before nine o'clock the preceding evening.

COMES

COMES IN FROM LONDON, THROUGH

Stains	}	Every morning at eight o'clock, except Monday.
Hertford Bridge		
Basingstoke		
Andover		

COMES IN FROM BRISTOL, THROUGH

Bath	}	Every afternoon at three o'clock, except Sunday.
Bradford		
Trowbridge		
Devizes		
Westbury		
Warminster		
Heytesbury		
Wells		
Shepton-Mallet		
Frome, &c. &c.		

COMES IN FROM

Portsmouth	}	Every morning at twelve o'clock, except Sunday.
Gosport		
Isle of Wight		
Guernsey		
Jersey		
Southampton		
New Forest		
Winchester		
Romsey		

COMES



COMES IN FROM

Poole  
Winborne  
Cranborne  
Christchurch  
Ringwood  
Fordingbridge

} Every morning at twelve  
o'clock, except Sunday.

COMES IN FROM

Cornwall  
Devonshire  
Somerset  
Dorset

} Every afternoon at six  
o'clock, except Satur-  
day.

A LIST OF

The Coaches, Waggon, and Carriers;

With the Places where they Inn, and the Days they set out.

ALPHABETICALLY DIGESTED.

*Andover Carrier.*

*Tarrant*, comes to the Woolpack, Monday night:  
Returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

*Ambresbury.*

*Cove*, comes to the Woolpack, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings: Returns the same days at noon.

*Hayter*, comes to the Chough, Saturday morning:  
Returns the same day at noon.

*Boyton, Codford, and Stockton.*

*Alford*, comes to the King's Head, Tuesday morning: Returns the same day at one o'clock.

*Bulford, Durrington, and Everly.*

*Maton*, comes to the Chough, Tuesday and Saturday: Returns the same days at noon.

*Broughton.*

*Bear*, comes to the Three Tuns, Monday evening: Returns Tuesday morning.

*Bar-*

*Barford.*

*Muslewhite*, comes to the Maidenhead, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday : Returns the same days.

*Broad Chalk.*

*Bennet*, comes to the Maidenhead, Tuesday and Saturday : Returns the same days.

*Bath and Bristol.*

A Coach from the Red Lion, Tuesday and Friday, at eight o'clock in the morning : Returns Wednesday and Saturday, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A Mail Coach from the Black Horse (with a guard all the way) to Bath and Bristol, every day at noon, Sunday excepted.

*Bleek* and *Lye's* Waggon, from the Red Lion, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings : Returns Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

*Osborne's* Waggon, comes to the Sun, Fisherton, Monday and Friday evening : Returns Tuesday and Saturday.

*Bradford and Trowbridge.*

*Burgefs*, comes to the Cart Wheel, every Monday : Returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

*Blandford, Dorchester, Weymouth, &c.*

*Lennington*, comes to the Chough, Monday evening : Returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

*Cran-*

*Cranborne.*

*Read*, comes to the Goat, Tuesday and Saturday mornings : Returns the same days at noon.

*Christchurch.*

*Joy*, goes from the Roe Buck, every Wednesday and Sunday mornings at nine o'clock : Returns Thursday and Monday mornings.

*Donhead.*

*Short*, comes to the Chough, Monday evening : Returns Tuesday morning at ten o'clock.

*Devizes.*

*Maton*, comes to the Angel, in Fisherton, Thursday evening : Returns Friday morning early.

*Downton.*

*Chalk*, comes to the Wheat Sheaf, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings : Returns the same days at noon.

*Dorchester, Exeter, and Plymouth.*

A Mail Coach, from the White Hart (with a guard all the way), to Exeter, every morning at eight o'clock.

A Post Coach, from the White Hart, to Exeter, through Blandford, Dorchester, Bridport, &c. every morning (Sunday excepted) at ten o'clock.

A Dili-



A Diligence, from the White Hart, to Exeter, every night about eight o'clock.

*Russel's* Waggon, sets out from the Goat, for London, Sunday night, Monday morning, Wednesday and Thursday evenings: Returns Tuesday night, Wednesday afternoon, Thursday and Saturday mornings. Goes for Exeter, Plymouth, &c. Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights, and Saturday morning.

*Iliffe's* Waggon, sets out from the Maidenhead, for London, Monday, Wednesday, and Thursday, at seven o'clock in the evening: Returns Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday, at ten o'clock in the morning. Goes for Exeter at eleven o'clock the same morning.

### *London.*

A Post Coach, from the White Hart (with a guard), through Andover, every afternoon at four o'clock, except Saturday.

A Mail Coach, from the White Hart (with a guard all the way), through Andover, every night at seven o'clock, except Saturday.

A Diligence, from the White Hart, every night about twelve o'clock.

A Light Coach, from the White Hart, through Stockbridge, every morning at five o'clock.

*Cook's* Post Coach, from the Black Horse, every afternoon at four o'clock, except Saturday.

A Diligence, from the Black Horse, every night at eight o'clock.

A Light

A Light Coach, from the Red Lion, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at six o'clock.

*White and Tanner's* Waggon, sets out from their warehouse in Milford-street, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at eight o'clock in the evening: Returns the same mornings at four o'clock.

*Melksbam.*

*Haynes*, comes to the Bell, Monday evening: Returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

*Marlborough.*

*George*, comes to the Chough Monday evening: Returns Tuesday morning nine o'clock.

*Manningford.*

*Phelps*, comes to the George, Monday evening: Returns Tuesday at noon.

*Newton Toney.*

*Forder*, comes to the Maidenhead, Tuesday and Saturday: Returns the same days.

*Netherhaven, Uphaven, &c.*

*Buckland*, comes to the Chough, Tuesday and Saturday: Returns the same days.

*Oxford.*

*Gibbons*, goes from the Sun, Fisherton, Tuesday morning at six o'clock: Returns Friday evening.

*Poole,*

*Poole, Ringwood, and Wimborne.*

*Whycher*, comes to the Goat, Wednesday: Returns the same day at twelve o'clock.

*Quarley and Amport.*

*Burrows*, comes to the Cross Keys, Monday evening: Returns Tuesday morning at eleven o'clock.

*Romsey, Southampton, and Portsmouth.*

A Mail Coach, from the White Hart (with a guard all the way), through Romsey, Southampton, Botley, and Titchfield, to Portsmouth and Gosport, every day at three o'clock, Sunday excepted.

*Stockman's* Waggon, comes to the Cart Wheel, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday: Returns the same days.

A Caravan, from the Shoulder of Mutton, to Southampton, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning, at five o'clock: Returns the same evenings.

*Ringwood, Christchurch, and Poole.*

*Morgan*, comes to the Cart Wheel, Wednesday: Returns the same day.

*Elliot*, comes to the Three Tuns, Thursday afternoon: Returns Monday morning at five o'clock.

*Watkins*, comes to the Lamb, Tuesday and Friday: Returns the same day at one o'clock.

*Stockbridge and Winchester.*

*Leach*, comes to the Black Horse, Monday and Thursday evenings : Returns Tuesday and Friday mornings at nine o'clock.

*Shaftesbury.*

*Gibbons*, goes from the Vine Inn, every Friday morning at ten o'clock : Returns Saturday.

*Heazel*, goes from the Star and Garter, every Tuesday at one o'clock in the afternoon, and Saturday morning early : Returns Wednesday at two o'clock in the afternoon, and Saturday evening.

*Tidworth.*

*Edwards*, comes to the White Horse, Monday evening : Returns Tuesday morning ten o'clock.

*Wilton.*

*Penny*, comes to the Saracen's Head, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings : Returns the same days at two o'clock.



BOOKS lately published,  
Printed for, and Sold by, E. EASTON,  
High-Street, SALISBURY.

QUARTO.

A TOUR THROUGH MONMOUTHSHIRE  
AND WALES,

Made in the Months of June and July, 1774; and  
in the Months of June, July, and August, 1777: by  
HENRY PENRUDDOCKE WYNDHAM: with Sixteen  
Copper-Plates, engraved by Walker, Chesham, and  
Sparrow.

Second Edition.—Price in boards, 1l. 1s.

---

THOUGHTS UPON HUNTING,

In a Series of Familiar Letters to a Friend;

By PETER BECKFORD, Esq.

With an Elegant Frontispiece, designed by *Cipriani*,  
and engraved by *Bartolozzi*.

Third Edition.—Price in boards, 7s. 6d.

---

MILITARY EQUITATION;

Or, A Method of Breaking Horses, and Teaching  
Soldiers to Ride.

Designed for the Use of the Army. By HENRY,  
Earl of Pembroke, &c.—The Third Edition, with  
Plates.—Revised and Corrected, with Additions.—  
Price in boards, 6s.

---

OCTAVO.

THE DIARY OF THE LATE GEORGE BUBB  
DODINGTON,

Baron of Melcombe Regis ;

From March 8, 1749, to February 6, 1761.

With an Appendix, containing some curious and interesting Papers, which are either referred to, or alluded to, in the Diary. Published from his Lordship's Original Manuscripts, by HENRY PENRUDOCKE WYNDHAM.

Third Edition.—Price in boards, 6s.

---

CURSORY REMARKS upon the Rev. Mr. Ramsay's Essay on the Treatment and Conversion of African Slaves in the Sugar Colonies.—Price in boards, 2s. 6d.

---

A SHORT REJOINDER to the Rev. Mr. Ramsay's Reply : with a Word or Two on some other Publications of the same Tendency. By JAMES TOBIN, Esq. late Member of his Majesty's Council in the Island of Nevis.

---

SENTENCES, Divine, Moral, and Historical, in Prose and Verse ; with Copies for the Alphabet. Designed for the Conduct of Human Life, and particularly for the Improvement of Youth in good Sense and correct English. The Whole being the Beauties of Addison, Johnson, Rollin, Wesley, and other eminent Authors ; accurately extracted from their Works, and arranged in Alphabetical Order. For the Use of Schools. By JOSEPH LONGMAN, Writing-Master.—Price in boards, 5s.

---

REMARKS on the Extraordinary Conduct of the Knight of the Ten Stars and his *Italian* 'Squire, to the Editor of Don Quixote: In a Letter to the Rev. J. S.—Price 1s.

---

### ANTIQUITATES SARISBURIENSES:

Containing, 1, A Dissertation on the ancient Coins found at Old Sarum; 2, The Salisbury Ballad; 3, History of Old Sarum; 4, Historical Memoirs relative to the City of New Sarum. To which is added, some Account of the Choral Bishops; and the Richness of the Cathedral at the Reformation; 5, The Lives of eminent Men, Natives of Salisbury.

New edition.—Price 4s. sewed.

---

### A NEW DESCRIPTION OF

The Pictures, Statues, Bustos, Basso Relievos, and other Curiosities at the Earl of Pembroke's House at Wilton.—The Tenth Edition, corrected and enlarged.—Price 2s. 6d.

Also an Edition in Royal Quarto,  
Illustrated with Twenty-five Engravings.  
Price in boards, 10s. 6d.

---

### A VOYAGE TO EAST INDIA:

Wherein some Things are taken Notice of in our Passage thither, but many more in our Abode there, within that rich and most spacious Empire of the Great Mogul; mixed with some parallel Observations and Inferences upon the Story, to profit as well as delight the Reader. Reprinted from the Edition of 1655. With Copper-plates. Observed by EDWARD TERRY, then Chaplain to the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Row, Knight, (Lord Ambassador to the Great Mogul) and afterwards Rector of the Church at Greenford, in Middlesex.—Price in boards, 5s.

## WILLIAMS'S DISCOURSES

On several Subjects and Occasions: Price in boards, 4s.

*Lately published by the same Author,*

### THE BOOK OF PSALMS,

As translated, paraphrased, and imitated by some of the most eminent English Poets; and adapted to Christian Worship, in a Form the most likely to give Satisfaction. To which is prefixed,

A Dissertation on Scripture Imprecations, With a View of vindicating the sacred Writers in general, and the Psalmists in particular, against the heavy, but happily ill-founded Charge, of indulging and countenancing a malevolent Spirit.—Price 4s.

The Psalms may be had separate, price 2s. 6d.

The Dissertation, 1s. 6d.

---

## T W E L V E S.

### A NEW SPELLING-BOOK,

For the Use of Sunday Schools.—Price bound, 6d.

---

### MICRO-COSMOGRAPHY;

Or, A Piece of the World Characterized.

By JOHN EARLE, formerly Bishop of Salisbury.

New Edition.—Price 1s. 6d.

---

### TABLE-TALK:

Being the Discourses of JOHN SELDEN, Esq.  
Price sewed, 1s. 6d. Ditto on fine paper, 2s.

---

### A THOUSAND NOTABLE THINGS,

On various Subjects.

Being a rich Cabinet of select Curiosities and Rarities.

Price sewed, 1s. 6d.

---





